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Several letters remain on file, on account of the omission of the writer to give us the name of their post office, county, or state.

In Type.—Several interesting articles "in type," are crowded out. We shall make room for them in our next number.

Our March number will be printed the first week in February. Advertisements should be sent in at once.

When answers to letters are desired to go by mail, the writer should inclose a prepaid envelope, directed to himself.

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Phrenology.

PHRENOLOGY

EXEMPLIFIED IN LITERATURE—NO. II.

BY L. N., M. D.

4. We come now, in the last place, to consider some of those instances in which authors have, with more or less distinctness, given utterance to phrenological truths and principles, and often without being aware of it, or ever having heard, indeed, of the new philosophy of mind. Such instances, a careful study leads me to believe, are very numerous. We only need a little skill in *translating* the common into phrenological (*i. e.*, technical) language, to detect the intuitive utterance of these truths in all our reading. The complexity of mind; the frequent, partial, unbalanced, or antagonistic action of the faculties; the compatibility of sentiments apparently incongruous, and many similar principles, we find often and plainly expressed.

Writers possessed of large Intuition, or Human Nature, seem to excel in this direction. Pope and Byron were preëminently gifted in this respect, and they spoke out their intuitions bluntly, and though gracefully in the main, yet with unmistakable point. Shakspeare was also highly gifted with this power; but his preponderating Secretiveness and Ideality too often hold the cloak before the object he would show us, and trick off truth with some fantastic drapery, rather than openly expose her!

The gist of Physiognomy—correspondence of the expression of face with mental qualities—is thus given by Bryant:

"Features, the great soul's apparent seat."

The following is from Davenant:

"None can the *models* of their creation choose;
We therefore should men's ignorance excuse;
When here so few to reach at things sublime,
'Tis rather their *misfortune* than their *crime*."

Here is asserted the fundamental truth that mental qualities are hereditary; and the corollary is drawn from it, (how important, if true!) that the criminality of man's deeds is modified when it can be shown that over-mastering propensities were *entailed* by birth upon him.

Again, Pope gives us the phrenological doctrine of diversity of talents in the following:

"*One* science only will *one* genius fit,
So vast is art, so *narrow human wit*."

Byron evidently saw—what Phrenology has since made clear—that apparent incompatibilities in character are really only antagonisms, and, as such, may exist together in the same mind. Thus he speaks of one as—

"Beyond all contradiction,
The most sincere that ever dealt in *fiction*."

Truth and *fiction*, as here recognized, are not incompatibles; for a fiction can be truthful, or it can be false. So, again, the same author finely shows the compatibility of the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*—Agreeableness, or Politeness, with Destructiveness—thus:

"He was the *mildest-mannered man*
That ever *scuttled ship*, or *cut a throat*."

Extremes of feeling existing in the same mind are thus clearly hit by Pope:

"For ever in a *passion*, or a *prayer*!"

The complexity of the human mind is thus stated by Young:

"How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How complicate, how wonderful is man!"

But Pope's expression of this truth is unsurpassed:

"Created *half* to rise, and *half* to fall,
Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled,
The *glory, jest*, and *riddle* of the world."

Byron's descriptions of man are scarcely inferior:

"Man's a phenomenon, one knows not what,
And wonderful beyond all wondrous measure;
'T is pity, though, in this *sublime* world, that
Pleasure's a sin, and sometimes *sin's a pleasure*.

And again:

"Admire, exult, despise, laugh, weep,—for here
There is much matter for all feeling:—Man!
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear!"

The fountain of all this ludicrous, and yet lamentable incongruity of human qualities is again beautifully pointed out by Congreve, in the hereditary transmission of qualities, and in the fact that propensities show themselves before intellect:

"Thought
Precedes the will to think, and *error lives*
Ere reason can be born."

The truth that the action of a given faculty becomes virtuous or vicious, according to the motive that excites it, and the nature of the other faculties with which it associates itself, thus finds expression in the words of Pope:

"The fiery soul, abhorred in Catiline,
In Decius charms, in Curtius is divine:
The same *ambition* can destroy or save,
And make a *patriot* as it makes a *knave*."

Recognising the noble uses of ambition, Mallet also says:

"I courted fame but as a spur to brave
And honest deeds; and who despises fame
Will soon renounce the virtues that deserve it."

Bailey, the author of Festus, tells us—

"The highest hills are miles below the sky,
And so far is the lightest heart below
True happiness."

Here are recognized two important truths; first, that real happiness is the gratification—that is, the pleasurable exercise—of the higher faculties, and is therefore elevating; but, secondly, that these faculties are associated in us with unhappifying qualities, which pull us down from our elevation, even as the highest hills are "miles below the sky." And hence that memorable line of Pope's is phrenologically as well as experimentally true:

"Virtue alone is happiness below;"

and equally so is the kindred sentiment of Juvenal:

"Virtue alone is true *nobility*."

That fortunate blending of the higher selfish, moral, social, and intellectual faculties—Self-Esteem with Agreeableness, Benevolence, Mirthfulness, and the Reflective powers—is thus admirably portrayed by Pope:

"Formed by the converse happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe;
Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease,
Intent to reason, or polite to please."

Indeed, this spirit will be found to run through all the didactic writings of this distinguished writer, who seems to have summed up his thoughts in this line:

"*Worth* makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

As if he had said, *full top-heads and foreheads* show their possessor to belong in truth to the genus *Homo;* but, these characters wanting, the case becomes doubtful!

Chapman tells us—

"Your *noblest* natures are *most credulous*."

And this is simply stating the truth that *faith*, or Marvellousness, belongs to the moral, ennobling group of faculties, and hence is most likely to be well developed when the latter generally are so.

Shakspeare well describes the "graces"—faculties in exercise, and chiefly moral—which constitute the king, *i. e.*, the true hero:

"The king-becoming graces
Are *justice, verity, temperance, stableness,*
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude."

The popular pleasantry, that "love is *blind*," is but a recognition of the phrenological and physiological truth, that activity of the organs in the back and base of the brain calls off both the blood and the consciousness from the upper and anterior organs, and thus really leaves the subject of this activity *blind* to the folly of his own conduct. And in the same strain is a pretty fable of La Fontaine, imitated by Bryant, in which Love and Folly, having quarrelled in their play, and the latter having made the former blind by a blow ont he eyes, the court of Rhadamanthus decreed thereupon in this wise:

"Since Love is blind from Folly's blow,
Let Folly be the *guide* of Love
Where'er the boy may choose to go."

The superiority of the social qualities, even in their imperfect exercise, to the more turbulent propensities, is finely shown by Shakspeare when he makes *Slender*, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," say:

"I 'll rather be *unmannerly* than *troublesome*."

And his assertion of the truth that the faculty of Tune is allied to Ideality, and through this to the social and moral virtues, just as the activity of the organ of tune necessarily awakens that of the higher faculties in its neighborhood, has even become proverbial:

"The man that hath no music in himself,
And is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils.
* * * * * *
Let no such man be trusted."

The connection between forehead and intelligence is recognized in Caliban's remonstrance to Trinculo, in the Tempest:

"We shall lose our time,
And all be turned to barnacles, or to apes,
With *foreheads villanous low.*"

And the connection between sensibility and intellect is beautifully shown in these lines of Moore:

"Playful blushes, that seemed naught
But luminous escapes of thought."

The compatibility of Mirthfulness and Humor with morality and good sense, is well stated in the familiar couplet:

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

Byron somewhere says—

"I loathe that low vice, curiosity."

This reminds us that the prying eye of an active Individuality must see many things in human acts and necessities, which, by the dictates of the sentiment of Agreeableness, (politeness, charity, smypathy,) are clearly forbidden. Thus curiosity, by violating a higher sentiment, becomes for the time a real *vice;* and it is, contrasted with the craniological position of Agreeableness, a *low* vice—situated in the second or third range of organs below the latter, and nearly on a level with the *lowest* propensities of our nature, in whose service it is well known to be too often enlisted. Respecting impudence, a kindred vice, Roscommon writes:

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense."

Dr. Franklin, criticising this sentiment, argues with much plausibility that "want of sense" is in itself a positive and excellent "defence" for a want of decency; and he corrects the couplet thus:

"Immodest words admit but *this* defence,
That want of decency is want of sense."

Thus, where Roscommon exercised mainly the low propensity of the satirist, and so pronounced an uncharitable judgment on his fellows, Dr. Franklin, from the higher and clearer atmosphere of a genial philosophy, discerns at once the reason of an occasional want of decency in the close relation of the social and intellectual natures, both of which can be *partially* developed, and sees in the reason for the fact an abundant apology for it. Both writers seem to have had a vague conception of the phrenological principle; and each revealed his own phrenology in his statement of that principle. The one condemned and castigated; the other, with a loving but clear discernment, so dropped the mantle of charity on the offender, as almost to cover the offence. Thus it is that Human Charity—situated as it is between the regions of Goodness and Reason—rebukes only by *inference.* It leads the transgressor to see his fault in its true light, by first perceiving the *effort* required to explain and pardon it.

I shall close this article with a brief allusion to a new view in which our subject may be made to present itself. Phrenology helps those who accurately understand it, and who clearly master its general principles and their relations, to express great truths relating to Man and Society with an unexpected clearness, pertinence, and force. Of this important truth I have room for but one or two illustrations. They are drawn from Theodore Parker's sermon on the life and character of Webster. That writer says:

"It takes greatness to *see* greatness, and *know* it at the first—greatness of the highest order."

How beautifully clear is the expression of this truth!—as if he had said, mathematically, The pint mug cannot measure Mount Etna, because it cannot contain it! But the utterance of phrenological revelations is more clearly seen in the following remarkable passage:

"A great man may do one of two things in influencing men: either he may extend himself at *right angles* with the axis of the human march, [the broad, comprehensive head,] *lateralize* himself, spreading widely, and have *a great power in his own age*, putting his opinions into men's heads, and his will into their actions, and yet may never reach far onward into the future. . . . . Such a man differs from mankind in *quantity*, not *quality.* Or, a great man may extend himself *forward*, in the line of the human march, (the deep, fore-reaching, and, in its own age, unpractical head,) himself a *prolongation* of the axis of mankind, not reaching far sideways in his own time, but reaching *forward immensely*, his influence *widening as it goes.* . . . He

will differ in quality, as well as quantity, and have much where the crowd have nothing at all."

This theme of Phrenology in Literature is an inviting one, and not yet exhausted. At some future time it may again engage our thoughts.

ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANS.

II. PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.

"And the king was much moved, and went up to the chamber over the gate and wept; and as he went, thus he said, O my son Absalom! my son, my son Absalom! would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!"—2 Samuel, xviii. 33.

No uninspired writer ever penned a more sublime expression of parental grief. The father wept for the son, because he felt that son to be lost to him for ever. But how different was his grief when God smote the son of Bathsheba, which she bare to him, so that the child died:

"While the child was yet alive, I fasted and wept; for I said, Who can tell whether God will be gracious to me, that the child may live? But now he is dead, wherefore should I fast? Can I bring him back again? I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."—2 Samuel, vii. 22-23.

The love of young is a primitive faculty of the mind, implanted by the Creator for a specific and obvious purpose. It stands among the mental powers by and of itself. No deficiencies or proficiencies can atone for its absence, and no combination, however perfect, can perform its office. It cares for, cherishes, nourishes, supports, and protects the young, who, more than all others, stand in need of protection and nourishment. It finds an infinite pleasure in their society, delights in their very presence, and knows no sacrifice too great to be made for their comfort and enjoyment. It is a blind instinct, needing, as much as any other, the controlling and sacrificing influences of reason and conscience. Combined with benevolence, it ministers to the wants of the infirm, the weak, and even the aged and helpless, instinctively recognizing in the latter that second childhood which is more touching in that it coexists with decay, and precedes that birth of death to which this present is, as it were, an embryonic existence. We watch with parental love the uprising and maturing of youth; we encircle with arms of friendship the form of manhood's maturity; we observe with anxiety and increasing alarm the insidious steps of disease and decay, and weep as the father weeps for the son, when death has crowned weakness with dissolution, and placed in the palsied hand of age the awful sceptre of mortality. The parent becomes the child of his own son when age has led his mind back through the weak imbecility of childhood, and he is borne by the sharp throes of death into sonship with immortality.

This is indeed a lovely faculty, and to it woman owes full one half of her magnetic attractions. It encircles her name with the hallowed recollections of childhood and youth, and starts into being that instinctive awe of the sex which, in later life, becomes developed into the most ardent love. But when abused, woman remains no longer an object of admiration, but demands our pity, since she is weak in that point wherein lies her greatest strength—she is weak from a very excess of strength. The child, who should find in her affection, conjoined with judicious firmness and a moderate command, is pampered and spoiled by an excess of affection. She gives him his own way in all things, and sooner than be teased by his importunities or pained by his cries, she takes out her false teeth and gives them up for playthings for the "*dear little darling*," and hangs his father's watch about his neck to still said darling's cries by its continued ticking. But when the teeth have strayed from their golden jaws, and the silence of the watch gives signs of inward woe "that all is lost," and Bob, tired of his trinket, has cast it into the grate, the fond mother covers said Bobby with kisses, mumbles inarticulate words over the loss of her teeth, "grins horribly a ghastly smile," and wonders how "father *could* give that boy his watch to play with, when he *knew* he'd break it before he got done with it!"

The history of the discovery of this organ is not without interest. Gall had remarked that in the human race the upper part of the occiput was more developed in females than in males, and therefore inferred that the corresponding portion of the brain beneath was the seat of some feeling stronger in them than in the latter. But he was for many years unable to solve the problem. He had remarked that the same was true also of the crania of monkeys, and "at last, in one of those favorable moments when a lucky thought does more to elicit truth than years of labor and reflection, it suddenly occurred to him, in the midst of a lecture, that one of the most remarkable characteristics of the monkey is an extreme ardor of affection for their young. The thought flashed across his mind that this might be the feeling or quality of which he was in search." And he was right; this lucky thought was corroborated by future observations, and now the existence and location of no organ or faculty is so well established as that of philoprogenitiveness.

This organ is not unfrequently the seat of cerebral disease, and produces effects legitimate to its known office. Says Dr. Andrew Combe, in his work on Mental Derangement: "I attended some time ago the mother of a family, in a state of delirium, characterized by intense anxiety and alarm about the supposed murder of her children, and who, on being asked, after her recovery, what were her sensations during the paroxysm, applied her hand to the region of the organ of Philoprogenitiveness, and said that she was conscious of nothing except severe pain in that part of the head. She was unacquainted with Phrenology, and never had heard the subject mentioned by me, so that her statements were perfectly unbiased."

In the hospital to which the writer was attached as assistant physician, was a ward for the safekeeping of those incurably insane. Among these was a woman in whom the organs of Self-Esteem, Approbativeness, Firmness, and Philoprogenitiveness, were very greatly developed, the first three rather more than the last. She imagined herself Queen of England, called herself "Victoria, by the grace of God, &c.," was exceedingly reserved and dignified, took her meals in her own room, resented every attempt at friendly intercourse, and was, as far as possible, a veritable queen. She was ever complaining that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had defrauded her of her parliamentary grants, and that one of her maids of honor had stolen from her her three children. Her grief for the supposed loss of her children was profound, and would have been, I have no question, extremely noisy and passionate, had she considered such a course compatible with the dignity of her civil position. She was so fine an example of the truth of organology that she was frequently adduced as such, and the irresistible conclusions drawn therefrom were seldom if ever gainsaid or denied.

In the "Third Part of King Henry VI.," (Act II., sc. 5,) Shakspeare has given us the very language of this propensity when greatly wounded. The time is laid during the civil wars of "The Roses" of England, and the scene a battle-field:

"*Enter a father who has killed his son, with the body in his arms.*

Father.—Thou that so stoutly hast resisted me,
Give me thy gold, if thou hast any gold;
For I have bought it with an hundred blows.
But let me see! Is this our foeman's face?
Ah! no, no, no, it is mine only son!
Ah, boy, if any life be left in thee,
Throw up thine eyes; see, see what showers arise,
Blown by the windy tempest of my heart,
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eye and heart!
Oh, pity, God, this miserable age!
Ah, boy, thy father gave thee life too soon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late!

How will my wife, for slaughter of her son,
Shed seas of tears, and ne'er be satisfied!

These arms of mine shall be thy winding-sheet;
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre:
For from mine heart thine image ne'er shall go.
My sighing breast shall be thy funeral-bell;
And so obsequious will thy father be,
Sad for the loss of thee, having no more,
As Priam was for all his valiant sons!"

HERR DRIESBACH, THE LION KING.

HIS PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

Herr Driesbach having traversed the whole civilized world, exhibited his prowess and skill before "noble lords" and "crowned heads," and earned a reputation as a subduer of wild beasts coextensive with civilization, our readers will of course be interested to know his *organism* of head and body; and the more so, since they are so unlike what is usually found, as to be almost beyond comparison with them. Yet these very points of difference correspond perfectly with his mental characteristics.

His physiology is most remarkable. He is very heavy, weighing over two hundred, yet not fat, but all solid flesh; his muscles like those of the lion; his stomach and all his vital organs abundantly adequate to sustain any draft made on them; all his physical functions powerful and well balanced: we might expect something extra in manifestation; not fine-grained or delicate—for if so, he could neither relish nor succeed in his occupation; but his broad shoulders, monstrous chest, plethoric abdomen, square Dutch build—and his ancestry is German—iron muscle, and brawny hand, prove both that he inherited the very strongest animal nature from his parents, and that he has cultivated it by exercise and by contact with those huge and ferocious beasts of prey, and especially those lion kings

HERR DRIESBACH.

whose king he is. His massive physiology enkindles our admiration, and extorts that respect, almost reverence, to which animal strength and superiority are justly entitled. Giant animal power extorts honor even from man as well as beast. Nor can the personal appearance of weak men ever impress others with awe. Hercules was worshipped by the ancients, and immortalized by the race, by virtue simply of his giant *strength*. A like regard the race instinctively feels for all its giants, of whom Driesbach is one. And it is this very force by which he controls beasts. A weak man they would not heed for one moment. With him they dare not trifle, for their instinct warns them that it is dangerous. As two animals or men, at a hostile meeting, measure each other's force about as correctly by intuition as by a trial-fight, so these forest monsters recognize even his animal power, which, conjoined with his mentality, gives him the victory. And as the demeanor of men towards each other shows in what estimation they hold each other, so these old lions, of which he has several of the *very* finest in the world, out of their native forests, show to him both submission and affection. Their manners towards him are the natural language of obedience, though not of humility. We saw him lead a Brazilian tiger—large, long, fully developed—by a chain fastened to a collar around his neck, into a private room in which we were: we put our own hands upon his back, felt of his head as of a kitten, and felt unconcerned, *because* we saw in the beast both perfect subjugation and docility, along with ardent affection. He manifested as much affection as a spaniel dog, was as obedient, and fawned around him, snugging up to him, and rubbing especially the *back* of his head upon him, or the adhesive organ, just as affectionate cats and kittens do.

We accompanied him up into a small space behind the cage of one of his monster lions, who, the instant he saw his master, expressed, by his natural language, "Your servant, Sir;" "Glad to see you;" "Any commands this morning?" Not that the noble lion appeared cowed down or humbled: but much as one of England's "noble lords" would do, on meeting the Prime Minister: "Though I'm a lord, yet you are my superior." When his master directed him to go to this side of the cage, or to do that, he obeyed; and when Driesbach showed play, throwing himself upon his haunches, he rolled his huge back up against the irons, and threw his head up and over towards his friend, showing the natural language of Adhesiveness perfectly and strongly. And what especially delighted us was, that the bond-principle between them was *affection*, not fear; that the master ruled, and lion served, BY LOVE. Every animal appeared glad to see, and pleased to obey him. We ourselves patted the noble lion, "felt his head," examined his phrenology, took hold of his ponderous gigomatic arches, and observed how very flat on top, yet how monstrously broad at Destructiveness, this "king of beasts." We also saw him manage and train the ocelot, or South American leopard, resembling the wild-cat, but longer, and marked like a leopard.

We have rarely been as much gratified as with his mode of managing animals. He governed completely, but wholly, *by love*; thus reimpressing the lesson our science long ago taught us, and we have been long trying to teach to others, that ALL rule—of man over wild beast and domestic animal, of adult over child, and ruler over people—should be conjoined with, and effected by, LOVE. By this, and by this *alone*, can authority and obedience be rendered complete.

Driesbach's HEAD is as remarkable as his body, and corresponds with it perfectly. So powerful a physical organism must, of course, be accompanied by a basilar lobe and animal organs correspondingly powerful. And so it is. His head is very large, almost twenty-four inches; within half an inch of the size of Webster's, but almost round, rather conical, but broad in the extreme. Combativeness, Destructiveness, and Alimentiveness are by far his largest organs; and we do not remember ever to have seen them larger in civilized life. The two former give him that personal prowess and self-possessed courage, as well as resistless energy, which enable him both to dare and do his feats of valor. Unless they were in proportion to his physical strength, the latter would be inert; while, by this equality of both, the former marshals the whole of the latter into active service. If ever, hereafter, any of his ferocious beasts should break loose, or commit ravages, mark this prophecy, that Herr Driesbach will manifest as much self-possession, along with as much fearless daring, as any live man ever yet displayed.

Alimentiveness requires to be large, as it is in him, in order that he may feed generously, so as to sustain all this power. Yet it is, perhaps, too large.

Of Acquisitiveness he has very little, and make what he may, he will never be rich—probably never lay up any thing of account.

Benevolence is large, and he is also too generous. Yet by marrying an economical wife, and giving her the purse, he might save something.

Amativeness, as always in such organisms, is very large; rarely ever as large. Once concentrated on a wife, his love would be devoted, and her influence over him unbounded.

Secretiveness is well developed, which enables him to watch his treacherous subjects, that they steal no undue advantage over him.

Caution is large. He is not careless, yet boldness greatly predominates. Hence he will commit no mistakes, and never be really rash, though often seemingly so.

Will is most extraordinary; as is also Firmness. They always go with this temperament. We never find them larger; in not one of hundreds of thousands as large. This also is indispensable to obtaining and maintaining his iron sway over his lions. He is kingly by nature, and so commands as to *enforce* obedience.

Hope, too, is unbounded, but Conscientiousness less, rather receding; while Veneration is large, and he owns to a strong religious sentiment.

Constructiveness is large. We could not expect Ideality with this organism. Refinement and power do not work well together.

That men often resemble animals in their general physiognomy, we have before proclaimed. Of this, Driesbach is a striking example. At first sight he struck us as resembling the very lions with whom he associates and over whom

he reigns. His shaggy, heavy locks, broad and square build, and general physiognomical aspect betoken this resemblance. Webster was aptly called the "Lion of the North;" and though Driesbach has a different order of temperament, yet he too is lion-like in looks as in character. Hence, doubtless, that affinity by which he is enabled to gain and retain the lions' affection.

His intellect is perceptive mainly. Such prodigious Individuality, Form, Size, and Locality, we rarely ever find. He therefore learns from sight, not books, and probably knows more about the natural characteristics of lions, tigers, leopards, etc., than many a writer on natural history. His great perceptives also help him watch any motion of every animal when in their cages. Memory of facts is also very large, and Language full. To take down from his lips a phonographic report of such facts, stories, and information as he is capable of narrating—write he never will—would doubtless contribute much to our fund of the natural history of ferocious animals.

He holds two daily exhibitions at his menagerie, in Broadway, No. 337, which, with the beasts themselves, will give you the worth of your money better than most amusements, for it combines useful information in natural history with agreeable recreation.

The following incidents, copied from the *New York Atlas*, from which we also obtained the likeness, show how far his head and character correspond. We wrote the foregoing before we saw the following:

HERR DRIESBACH was born in Schoharie, N. Y., of German parents, and has made the nature and instincts of ferocious animals the study of his life. He never employs cruelty or torture in their subjugation, but by kindness alone gains their *affection*, which constitutes his only protection when in the cages of even the lion and tiger.

He left his native place about the year 1830, a young and inexperienced boy, without wealth or friends to back him, and coming to New York, found employment in the menagerie of James Raymond, Esq., when his extraordinary tact for managing the most untamable beasts in the collection at once brought him into notice, and he was very shortly selected as the one to whom all unusually ferocious animals were to be confided. soon afterwards he made his appearance in public as a lion-tamer, and for many years past has enjoyed an unusual celebrity for the feats he has accomplished in this department. He is now in the prime of life, and his herculean muscular powers and piercing eye seem to mark him as a man calculated to awe the tiger, and teach the lion submission.

He has not obtained his supremacy over the brute creation, however, without some fearful struggles, and he bears upon his person the marks of many a severe struggle. In 1842, when performing with his trained animals at the Bowery Theatre, in a piece entitled "The Lion of the Desert," a leopard and tiger became engaged in a terrific fight, and upon Driesbach interfering, the fury of both the combatants was turned upon him. In the melée the tiger buried his teeth and claws in Driesbach's head and face, tearing his scalp almost completely off, and lacerating his face in a shocking manner; yet, notwithstanding these fearful injuries, he came off finally conqueror.

At the time when the elephant Columbus killed his keeper in the menagerie in Philadelphia, and afterwards roamed through the building, throwing down cages and killing their occupants, that vicious beast was subdued principally through the exertions of Herr Driesbach, who, not content with placing him in shackles, led him into the ring, and, after making him lie down, stood upon his skull, and addressed the astonished spectators in the following words: "Gentlemen, unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, allow me to say to you that this is the proudest day of my life. Napoleon and other warriors have left monuments of skulls, but I have the skull of a conquered elephant for my monument. This is my first and last appearance as a public speaker." In 1846, two enormous wolves escaped from their cages in the menagerie building at Zanesville, and nearly killed three men who endeavored to secure them. Herr Driesbach, hearing their cries, rushed to their aid, and picking up a chair, dashed it to pieces to obtain a round for a club, with which he disabled one, and knocked the other dead. Innumerable instances of this description have occurred, and whoever writes the biography of this great lion-tamer will find no lack of incident for his work.

Nearly every one who has heard of Herr Driesbach has also heard of his "Pet Tiger." This beautiful animal was brought from South America by a naval officer, by whom it was presented to its present owner. It has received the benefit of a thorough education, and accompanies its master in all his travels, occupying the same state-room on steamboats, the same carriage on land, and the same room in hotels. In Boston, a few winters since, the thousands who visit "the Neck," for the purpose of seeing the sleighing-parties pass, were not a little surprised one day to see Herr Driesbach behind a pair of spanking bays, with his pet tiger on the seat beside him, apparently enjoying the excitement of that novel mode of conveyance in the highest degree.

Herr Driesbach's performances with his trained lions, tigers, and leopards are of the most thrilling description, and incomparably superior to any thing else of the kind we have ever witnessed. They have been received with rapturous applause in the principal cities of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, as well as through the length and breadth of America. The travelling menagerie of Herr Driesbach is widely celebrated for its extent and completeness, and the collection he has now opened in Broadway is probably the best ever seen in this city, and includes a living rhinoceros, the only one in America. His own performances will form the great feature of the exhibition, and they alone are enough to insure overflowing houses.

From the lowest condition in which vitality is manifested to the highest, from the humblest moss clinging to the surface of a naked rock, upward through all the gradations of vegetable and animal life, to man at the summit of the scale, every living being requires a copious and constant supply of water to maintain the vital functions.—*Alcohol and the Constitution of Man.*

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.

ITS VALUE.

BY NELSON SIZER.

NUMBER ONE.

FEW persons in this "practical age" will devote much attention to any thing which does not bear on its very front a promise of immediate profit. This, is in a great majority of cases, and with the bulk of mankind, the right principle. In an age of steam and telegraphs, every move must *tell*, or the waster of time and effort gets behind his compeers. That our age is inclined to be too material, and to measure all profit by the standard of dollars, is, also, doubtless true. It was the remark of a quaint and talented lecturer of the present day, that, "when a subject is presented for the consideration of the American mind, the first question on its reception or rejection is, 'Can I eat it? can I sell it?'" If one can inform the world how to reclaim worn-out lands, the people send ships to the Peruvian islands for an article of manure, and the Secretary of State condescends to put forth a manifesto as a guide to the enterprise. If an inventor tells us how to save a ton of coal by means of a better steam-engine or a new furnace for heating rooms, he is almost canonized as a great public benefactor. This is all right in its place; but while we honor and reward the man who makes physical improvements, and adds to the sum of human comforts, we ought not to neglect those discoveries in science which have to do with man's higher nature—the immortal mind. As the body is but the outer dwelling and servant of the mind, whatever proposes to teach its laws, means of expansion, education, right direction and consequent happiness, should really rank as much higher than that which relates to the purse and to the body, merely, as the man himself should be valued above his coat or his house.

Among the natural sciences, Physiology should take an exalted rank, for it teaches the laws of health, and the relations of the body to the outer world, and, aided by Phrenology, the relation of the body to the health and vigor of the mind. Phrenology, however, is the master science of all sciences, for it has to do with the controlling power, the crowning excellence of man himself.

No one will deny that happiness and misery arise, principally, from the right or wrong exercise of the mind. The animal or the idiot may enjoy bodily health and purely physical pleasure, but who does not believe that the person with a capacious and cultivated mind enjoys ten thousand-fold more?

We do not claim this rank for the science of Phrenology because of our devotion to it, nor from that professional pride that may induce a physician, a lawyer, an artist, or an artisan, to prize his vocation; but we chose this pursuit because we regarded it as the prince of sciences. Besides, we adopted it when it was disbelieved by most, and derided and persecuted by many. It was neither lucrative nor honorable, nor could it be pursued in peace. The world hooted at its advocates, and regarded them as mountebanks and impostors; and the writer was threatened expulsion from his church for his belief and advocacy of it, and only escaped by interposing a course of

lectures for the information of his accusers before the appointed day of trial came. The trial was indefinitely postponed, and after four years' constant lecturing on the science, he was, on selecting a new residence, cordially commended to Christian fellowship elsewhere. This was the spirit in New England fifteen years ago.

He who selects a trade or profession of world-wide respectability, and likes it after a trial, may well entertain professional pride; but those who took Phrenology as a profession fifteen or twenty years ago, had only the consolation for the *mind* that it was a noble truth, and for the body, that the day of hanging supposed witches was gone by. They had no prospect of respectability, honor, or reward, but that which, to the true mind honestly devoted to truth, appears in the distant future as the ultimate of all honest effort in the cause of truth. They had as beacons the history of Galileo, Columbus and Harvey. Their chains and the public clamor still sounded in their ears, but the majestic, final triumph of truth, illustrated by the same history, beckoned them forward to do and dare, to suffer poverty, the contumely of learned bigots, the senseless grin of ignorance, and the persecution of all. The battle is won sooner than we expected. Not that all the colors are struck—not that all respect its truth, or own its sway—but it is no longer disgraceful to pursue it, nor does the haggard ghost of poverty haunt its practitioners, or the alms-house close the vista of their perspective.

Phrenologists are more fortunate than most benefactors. They have lived to see their discoveries honored; to see their nomenclature of the mental faculties adopted into literature, and employed in some of the very best and ablest pulpits in the world—to see it looked to as a guide in education, as a basis for choosing clerks, apprentices, business partners, and the selection of life-companions. They have lived to see the mother, the greatest of all educators, bend lovingly yet anxiously over her sleeping babe to read the indications of the future man, and finding there traits to be nurtured or to be suppressed, and resolving to follow the dictates of science, at whatever cost of convenience or of pleasure, rise to her life-task with a steady eye and a strong heart, fully impressed with the truth of the immortal words of Dr. GALL: "Phrenology is true, though at enmity with the philosophy of ages."

Think not, gentle reader, that this capacious vestibule is too large for the reception-room into which we now invite you for the redemption of the title of our subject, nor that it is erected by egotism. What we shall have to say of the "Value of Practical Phrenology" will be from the records of experience; and we shall do it with frankness, claiming all the credit for the noble science, which is open for all, and nothing more for ourselves than the public have a right to demand from that experience, viz., the correct interpretation of a science based in immutable truth, to which we have so long been devoted.

Some three years ago, a manufacturer of jewelry, in New-York, was robbed of a considerable amount of goods by an errand-boy employed in his office. The boy's duties were handling and packing goods, when not on the streets, and the only security the master had was the integrity of the boy; for no common scrutiny, or oversight, could prevent theft, if the boy had the disposition. The employer trusted him and was deceived. He then cast about him for another, but dared not depend on any knowledge he possessed of human character, to make the selection. He knew the claims of Phrenology, and resolved to invoke its aid, while, at the same time, he would retain and exercise all his own sagacity with reference to the selection. He accordingly advertised in the morning papers for a boy of a certain age to serve in the capacity required, and directed that application should be made at such an hour at his store. In the meantime he called at our office and engaged the writer to visit the store an hour later than the one appointed for applicants, and stated to us what he wanted; a capable boy, but, at all events, an *honest one*—a boy that could resist the necessary temptations of the position.

At the hour appointed, he had seventeen boys on the spot, each eager for the post, nothing doubting his own qualifications. Five of the least promising of the party were interrogated, asked to write their name and address, and, being told that the one who should be selected would be informed by note the next day, were dismissed. The balance of the hour was devoted to the same process with the twelve remaining, and when I arrived, as if by accident, he had them all before him, like a "second class to read." He and his partners had exhausted their skill in sifting them, but fearing that among *that* twelve a Judas, too, might lurk, yet having, all things considered, formed a preference for four, were waiting for the test of Phrenology to seal their choice.

Reader, would you like to have a rich firm intrust goods of untold value to a stranger's hands, and that stranger selected by you? Would you feel quite easy to decide the fate of twelve anxious, bright-eyed boys, perhaps needy widows' sons? It was a trying place; but remember, only one could have it, and why not give it to him who could fill it best—best for himself and best for his employer? If we were to allot it to one who was merely honest, and not capable, he could not long hold it, or if he did, would never rise—besides, it would be doing the employer injustice. If one were honest enough for ordinary pursuits, in which temptation to wrong were less than in this, though highly endowed with taste and talent for the place, we would have done the boy a wrong to give him an ordeal through which he could not pass and retain his morality unsullied. We had our thoughts and our sympathies, but we leaned on the old staff that had steadied our steps through many such a trying way.

In passing through the "class," we came to one boy—one of the favorites of the firm—who had a strong, enduring temperament, a broad chest and a robust frame, but who was hardly sprightly enough, nor had he the taste requisite for the jewelry business. We told him he ought not to come if they selected him, for he could do better for himself in another business in which he could become a head-workman, and be much more happy than in this—that he had first-rate mechanical talent, but he never would be contented with any thing smaller than a steam-engine; and we advised him, by all means, to seek a position in a machine-shop, as he had just the talent, energy, and bodily vigor, necessary to eminence in that pursuit. But his cup of hope was dashed to the ground, and the poor boy's tears followed it. We felt badly, too, just as you would have done, but we came there to tell the truth for the benefit of both parties, and leave the event with the boy's good angel. But that good angel was at hand—much nearer than our eye of faith had discovered. The head man of the firm, with moist eyes, approached the boy, and, as he kindly patted him on the head, bade him cheer up, and call on him the next Saturday at the same hour, and in the meantime he would try what he could do for him. He promised to call, as requested, and, smiling thankfulness through his tears, departed, to tell his widowed mother that he had not obtained this place, but felt sure of another and a better one.

From the eleven which remained, we selected two, and after they were all dismissed, each hoping to be the favored one, and expecting a note to that effect the next day—we disclosed our opinion. One would be the smartest as a boy, and for three years do them the most service; but, if they had the interest of the boy, as well as their own, at heart, and were willing to train up a boy in their business to become a man, and a partner, and perhaps a *son-in-law*, this was not the one. If they wanted him as a delver for three years, to be then turned off, for cheaper help, to shift for himself and begin anew, this was just the boy. The other, we said, was steady, high-minded, honest, and would ripen into capability and make just such a man as a good man would be willing to see succeed to his business, his domestic circle and his inheritance: he would not be so serviceable a boy, but was of the right material to ripen into a MAN.

This boy was the chosen one, and still fills his place, and gives promise to become all we predicted; and his employers think there is "value in practical Phrenology."

But to return to the widow's son who left with the light of hope illuminating a tear. Just as you thought he *would* do, he returned at the time promised, and was told that they had obtained a situation for him, by relating all the facts as I have told them to you, in one of the best machine-shops in New-York, over the heads of more than fifty standing applications. The machinists wanted first-rate apprentices, and were willing to test "the value of practical Phrenology."

The boy took his position at once, and occupies it still, with the very brightest promise for the fulfilment of our prediction when he felt that we had crushed his hopes; and both he and his master, and his poor mother likewise, appreciate, with thankfulness, "THE VALUE OF PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY." [*Branch Phrenological Cabinet*, 231 Arch St., Philadelphia.

NAMES.—The name of the Queen of Portugal, just deceased, was "Maria da Gloria-Jeanne Charlotte-Leopoldine-Isadore da Cruz-Francois-Xaviere da Paula-Michaela-Gabriela-Rafaela-Louisa-Gonzago."

A Mr. Wookhagenikewergbitningenstiquiboinnes fell, a few days since, and broke his name into three pieces.

Physiology.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
OF THE SENSES.—NO. IV.

BY A. P. DUTCHER, M. D.

THE NATURE OF SOUND.

As the eye was formed in accordance with the laws of light, so the ear has been ingeniously adapted to sound. The sensation which we call sound is usually produced by undulations of the air, which, striking upon the apparatus of the ear, give rise to that peculiar sense. These undulations are caused by vibrations of the body which is heard. Thus, when a bell is struck, its vibrations may be distinctly seen, and sound is given forth as long as these vibrations continue. Each vibration produces a separate undulation of the air against which it strikes, and consequently a separate sound; but one continuous noise is perceived by the ear, in consequence of the vibrations succeeding each other so rapidly that the mind is unable to appreciate the difference between them, The vibrations of the strings of a harp, piano, or violin, produce the same effect, the difference in the sounds of the different strings being occasioned by the difference in size, length, and tension, and consequently, the magnitude of their vibrations. That sound is the result of these vibrations is very easily proved, by arresting the vibrations by laying the hand upon the string or bell, when we arrest the sound at the same time.

The atmosphere, however, is not the only means by which sound can be conveyed. Any material in which vibration can be produced will answer to a certain extent. Thus liquids may be thrown into undulations, and will convey sounds, and, in fact, with an increased effect over air. This is readily proved by putting the head beneath the water and striking two stones together: a shock is produced which is very loud and disagreeable. Solid substances likewise will convey sound more audibly than can the air, though the distance is limited by the extent of the body. Thus, if a person apply the ear to one end of a long beam of wood, the noise produced by the scratching of a pin upon the opposite end may be distinctly heard, while the air will convey it but a few inches. The wood conducts the sound by its own vibrations, but they are not sufficiently strong to impart undulations to the air. The earth will also transmit a sound which the air cannot.

Some writers have supposed that sound is propagated in right lines, forming cones, analogous to those of light, with this difference, however, that in sonorous cones, the atoms have only a motion of oscillation, or a motion like that of a pendulum, while those of the cones of light have a real transitive motion. The rapidity with which sound is transmitted, varies much in different bodies. It passes through the air at the rate of one mile in six seconds of time, while in water, stone, and wood, it is transmitted more rapidly. Sound loses its force in a direct proportion to the square of the distance; this happens at least in the air, but its intensity is sometimes increased, particularly when it traverses very elastic bodies, as certain metals, wood, and condensed air. Sharp, grave, intense and weak sounds are propagated with equal rapidity, and without being confounded.

When sound meets with a body that opposes it, it is reflected in the same manner as light; that is, the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. This may be proved by the whispering gallery. The noise of a slight whisper, by reflection from one part to another, may be transmitted so as to be audible at a distance of several hundred feet. Echo is also reflected sound. The reverberation of the human voice is sometimes so complete from the side of a mountain or a high wall, as to be as distinct as the voice itself, though the reflecting object be a quarter of a mile off. It may not be out of place here to remark, that there are many places in the world where several echoes can be heard from one effort of the voice. At Lake George, in the State of New York, there is a place where a person can stand and call out very loudly one word, and he will hear seven echoes. At Woodstock, England, there is an echo that will repeat one word seventeen times. In Italy, near the city of Milan, there are two walls of a building that face each other, and a person standing at a window between them can hear the echo repeat one word more than forty times; and when a pistol is discharged from the window, the echo repeats the sound sixty times.

The general principles which we have just noticed as connected with sound, are all admirably provided for in the construction of the human ear. The undulations of the air are received by the external ear, which is so arranged as to prevent the escape of the sound; from this it is reflected to the tube; here it is again reflected to the tympanum; from this it is conveyed through the cavity of the tympanum to the labyrinth, and from it to the auditory nerve, which transmits the impression to the brain.

"A sound," says Magendie, "to be distinctly perceived, must range within certain limits; if too violent, it gives us pain; if too weak, it causes no sensation. We may perceive a great number of sounds at a time. Appreciable sounds combined, and succeeding each other in a certain manner, are a source of agreeable sensation. There is one art, the object of which is to arrange sounds so as to produce this effect; this art is music. To a mind so organized as to be able to appreciate it, music is undoubtedly the first of arts, for there is no one that is a source of such vivid and delightful sensations, that excites more enthusiasm, or leaves behind it a deeper and more agreeable recollection. Certain combinations of sounds, on the contrary, cause disagreeable sensations. Very sharp sounds wound the ear, and those that are very intense, lacerate the tympanum."

Some physiologists have maintained the opinion, that we use but one ear at a time in hearing. But this has been proved to be erroneous. It is true, however, that when sound arrives directly at one ear, it is received with more facility by that, and more imperfectly by the other, and in this case we only use one ear. When we wish to listen attentively to sounds which we fear to lose, we place ourselves in a situation that it may enter directly into one ear; but when we wish to determine from what point sound proceeds, and in what direction it comes, we are obliged to use both ears, for it is only in this way that we are able to tell from what direction it comes. Sight also assists us in judging of sounds, for in profound darkness, even with both ears, it is often impossible to decide from what point the noise comes.

Again, it is a very common opinion, that music and the faculty of speech are the result of the sense of hearing; but this is not true. Combe, in his remarks on the senses, has shown the fallacy of this hypothesis so clearly, that we cannot do better than to quote a few passages from him:

"The auditory apparatus being excited to activity by an external cause, produces only the impression of sound; and here its function terminates. If, besides, the faculty of *tune* is possessed by an individual, melody in sounds is perceived by that faculty. If the faculty is not possessed, such perceptions cannot exist. Hence, among birds, the female hears as well as the male, and yet the song of the male is superior to that of the female. Among mankind, also, many individuals hear, and yet they are insensible to melody. Thus, in man and other animals, there is no proportion betwixt the perception of hearing and the perfection of the power of perceiving melody. If it were a part of the function of the auditory apparatus to give the perception of melody, how does it happen that in one individual the apparatus can perform only one-half of its function, while in others it performs the whole? But hearing cannot produce music; because the auditory apparatus is excited only by sounds which are already produced. The first musician began to produce music before he had heard it; and he did so from an internal impulse given by a faculty of the mind.

"That speech alone is the result of this sense may be easily refuted, by considering in what any language consists, and how every language is produced. Language is divided into two kinds, natural and artificial. In both kinds, a certain sign is used to indicate to others certain feelings or ideas of the mind. Various motions of the body and expressions of the countenance indicate, the moment they are beheld, certain emotions and sentiments. In this case, the expression of the countenance, or the motion of the body, is a sign fitted by nature to excite in us the perception of feeling. It is obvious, that the power of the sign in this case to excite the perception does not depend either upon the hearing or voice; for neither are employed in producing it; but that the effect is an ultimate fact of our constitution, which must be referred to the will of our Creator. Besides these signs, however, we make use of many others to communicate our thoughts which have no original connection with the things signified. For example, the word *table* has no necessary connection with the thing upon which I now write. How, then, does the word come to indicate the thing? The internal faculties first conceive the object: having done so, they wish to fix upon a sign by which that conception shall be always indicated again. They therefore employ the voice to make the sound which we express when we utter the word *table*. The thing itself being pointed out, and the sound being uttered at the same time, the meaning of it comes to be understood; and hence, every time it is pronounced, the idea of the thing is suggest-

ed. But we are not to suppose that the auditory apparatus, or the organs of the voice, conceived the idea of the table. This was done by the internal faculties alone, and these merely made use of the organs of voice as instruments for producing a sign."*

* Combe's System of Phrenology.

Psychology.

MEMORY: ITS PHENOMENA.

Among the faculties of the human soul whose interior nature and outer phenomena are difficult to explain, is that whereby our thoughts and experiences are mutually reproduced for indefinite periods after their original occurrence. This faculty has received the name of Memory. One fact connected with its phenomena renders extremely probable the soul's indestructibility and immortality in contradistinction to the dissolubility of the material organization. It is well known to physiologists that the material particles which compose the human body are constantly being thrown off to give place to others, and that, too, at a rate which produces an entire change in the materials of the body about once in every seven years. But whilst each one, therefore, has a totally different body as to its component materials, from what he had seven years ago, the internal elements and conditions of the soul constituting the faculty of memory remain precisely the same, and the experiences of childhood may sometimes be recalled after the lapse of twenty, forty, or even seventy years of total forgetfulness, and after the entire body, as to its materials, has changed many times.

There is, moreover, proof of a very decisive character, that no experiences of which the mind takes the slightest cognizance, from earliest infancy to the most extreme old age, ever become obliterated from the internal structure of the soul, however impossible it may be to recall some of those experiences during our *ordinary* states of body and mind. This proposition, which is rendered extremely probable by an interior contemplation of the conscious nature of the soul, is confirmed and established by the numerous instances which might be cited in which all the experiences of a whole life, however minute or long forgotten, have been suddenly and almost simultaneously revived by some accident or other occurrence which brought soul and body to the brink of a total separation.

A fact of this kind, which cannot be otherwise than intensely interesting to the psychologist, was not long since published in the *Rome* (N. Y.) *Daily Sentinel*, whose editor vouches for its truth. It is to the effect, that several years ago, A held a bond against B for several hundred dollars, having some time to run. When the bond became due, A made diligent search for it among his papers, but it was not to be found. Knowing to a certainty that the bond had not been paid or otherwise legally disposed of, A concluded to frankly inform his neighbor B of its loss, and to rely upon his sense of justice for its payment. But to his surprise, when he informed him of the loss, B denied ever having given him such a bond, and strongly intimated a fraudulent design on his part, in asserting that such a transaction had taken place between them. Being unable to prove his claim, A was compelled to submit to the loss of the debt, and also to the charge of dishonorable intentions in urging the demand.

Years passed away, and the affair almost ceased to be thought of, when, one day while A was bathing in Charles river, he was seized with cramp, and came near drowning. After sinking and rising several times, he was seized by a friend and drawn to the shore, and carried home apparently lifeless. By the application of the usual remedies, however, he was restored; and as soon as he gained sufficient strength, he went to his book-case, took out a book, and from between its leaves took out the identical bond which had been so long missing. He then stated that while drowning, and sinking as he supposed to rise no more, there suddenly stood out before him, as it were in a picture, every act of his life, from his childhood to the moment that he sank beneath the waters, and that among other acts was that of his placing that bond in a book and laying it away in his book-case. Armed with the long-lost document found in this marvellous manner, the gentleman recovered his debt with interest.

The writer was once credibly informed of an instance of a carpenter falling from a high steeple to the ground, when his life was, as it seemed, almost miraculously preserved. After returning to outer consciousness, of which the violence of the fall had caused a temporary suspension, he related that while on his passage from the steeple to the ground, every act and experience of his whole life, however insignificant or long forgotten, was brought before him in all its original vividness, and that after revolving these matters in his mind, time still remained for him to calculate his prospects in respect to a future world, to ask for mercy, and obtain comforting assurances! A learned Professor, now residing in Williamsburgh, informed the writer of a similar case of instantaneous revival of long-slumbering memories, which occurred to himself during a moment of peril; and indeed such psychological phenomena are by no means rare.

If these facts are narrowly scrutinized they may tend to important conclusions relative to the soul's constitution and general economy. The powerful demonstration which they afford of the soul's independence of the body, and of its uninterrupted continuity, with all its acquirements, notwithstanding the perpetual decay and reconstruction of its material encasement, has not hitherto escaped the attention of psychologists. The facts above related seem also to establish the conclusion, that each thought or conscious experience of life is a definite form of soul-essence, which becomes deposited and fossilized, as it were, in the stratifications of the soul's development, in a manner *spiritually* analogous to that in which the fossil forms of antiquity became deposited in the strata of the earth, and now constitute what may be called the earth's memories. If the reader will draw a diagram of an ascending series of strata representing the minutes, hours, days, and years of human life, and if he supposes to exist in each stratum a series of living pictures representing the scenes and experiences through which the soul passed in that particular stratum or period of its development, and then if he will suppose that these living pictures or forms are permanently incorporated with, and constitute part of, the soul's very substance, he will have, as we conceive, the exact truth on this subject, so far as it goes.

It is on this ground alone that we can explain the fact that the clairvoyant, in looking into the interiors of a person's mind, can sometimes behold, as it were, the identical scenes through which the person has passed at some previous period of life: he beholds those scenes and experiences as *forms of soul-essence*, permanently inwoven in the soul's very constitution. It was in this way that Zschokke, the German writer, in a well-known instance, was enabled, by interior perception, to describe the past life of a young man, a total stranger to him, even to the minute circumstance of his having once pilfered money from the strong-box of his employer. To his spirit's vision the facts stood out in bold relief, and he had only to describe what he saw. These considerations also explain the *modus* by which the mysterious revivals of memory before spoken of take place. When the soul, from any cause, recedes from the interiors of the body, and comes, in any considerable degree, into its own independent and super-terrestrial mode of existence, all of its memory-forms are in that degree withdrawn from the body which previously covered them as with an oblivious mantle, and it lives in them all again in the exact intensity of its consciousness when the experiences first occurred.

These considerations give probability to the farther hypothesis, that when the soul is completely separated from its earthly body and enters upon the life of the spirit-world, its memory-forms not only become thus conspicuous in itself, but also to other souls; and this will probably constitute that dread ordeal which, as we are informed in Revelation, awaits us all, when even every secret thought shall be revealed and brought into judgment, "whether it be good or bad!"

W. F.

General Articles.

THE PROVISION OF NATURE

FOR THE FAMILY OF MAN.

An opinion prevails that under the free play of the natural laws of their respective subjects, the human race increases faster than the means necessary for its subsistence. It is believed, moreover, that mankind multiplies so rapidly, that if the natural term of life were generally reached, within a period not very remote, there would not be left on the face of the earth even standing-room for its human inhabitants. It was calculated by Buffon that a third part of the human race die before the age of ten years; one-half before that of thirty-five; two-thirds before fifty-two; and three-fourths before sixty-one years of age. To this estimate of the constant and regular waste of life must be added the carnage of war, and the destruction of famine and pestilence. It is computed that not less than seven thousand millions of men have perished upon the field of battle, or about seven times the present population of the earth; and if as many more premature deaths are credited to the plagues

which have occasionally devastated the various portions of the globe, we have some notion of the positive checks which have hitherto operated to prevent the increase of our kind.

History is full of facts that have the like purport. Nations have arisen, flourished and decayed, as if by an overruling law, or necessity, similar to that which limits individual life, and disappoints its expectation. The story of tribes, and kindreds, and peoples, is punctuated with tombstones. They also have perished in the infancy of their centuries, or by the casualties of middle age, or have sunk into dotage, under the doom of a mortality common to kingdoms and to men. The lifetime of a nation scarcely reaches a thousand years. If ancient Egypt boasts a longer date, it is answered by the fact that its record is apocryphal, and its very monuments have been for ages a traditional riddle. The vestiges of a people more ancient than our Indians teach us only that they were and are not; and the tribes who inhabited the whole continent three hundred years ago, will scarcely survive another century. The Rome and Greece of the Christian era are gone, and the half of our learning is their epitaph. The earth devours its offspring as the sea reclaims its waters,—the larger portion fall instantly back into the parent bosom, and the lesser, after a brief circuit in the realm of light and life, return and are lost in their source. Kindreds and peoples, like the fruits of the forest, rot away of their own ripeness, to relieve the stem that bears them, and make room for the succeeding crop.

But, besides the inevitable doom that limits the life of men and of races, a fearful disproportion of population to sustenance is believed to control the destiny of nations. The great "Northern hive," soon after the beginning of the Christian era, swarmed its surplus people, and, settling upon Southern Europe, destroyed its civilization, already sinking into decay—the excessive life of the one playing executioner to the exhausted powers of the other. Under a like necessity, as it is believed, the tribes of North and South Asia have been wandering like herds of wolves in search of prey, as long as their history is known; and England and France, since the discovery of America, and the conquest of Australia and Africa, have pursued the policy of colonization, for relief of their redundant populations; and at this day, as never before, under the pressure of evils felt all over Europe, the people are hurrying from the long-cultivated fields of the Old World to the vacant wilderness of the New.

All this is commonly received as the result of first principles in the order of the earth's economy, and the procedure of Providence. The deaths by ordinary disease, occasional famines, and general epidemics, are not so much regarded as evils to be remedied, but rather as correctives of the greater evil of excessive population which they restrain. Those who believe that the Divine Providence specially regulates the world's affairs, look upon the mortality that follows upon want, ignorance, vice and elemental disorder, as the remedies appointed for restoring the balance between human requirements and the earth's capabilities to meet them; and those who look upon the economy of existence as under an inflexible system of laws arising out of the nature of things, also throw the fault upon excessive fertility of the species, and allow that the distressing consequences usually suffered are inevitable.

We make no question that the natural term of human life must have comparatively narrow limits in order to adjust it to the system of material things to which it is necessarily related. We do not deny that if there were no such thing as death, and the earth were eternal in duration, human life would at some period lack its material support, and eventually even room to bestow itself; but we presume that the harmonies of proportion between subsistence and the longest lifetime of which the race is under any circumstances capable, are assuredly provided for in the scheme of the earth's constitution.

All the inferences drawn from the history of the past fail to support the doctrine that the earth is or can be in fact overcrowded. About one-third of the planet's surface is land, and of this not one fourth part is now or ever has been at any time occupied by men, although animals and vegetables exist in nearly the whole of it, and human beings are capable of living wherever these are found. Not only do the limits of human inhabitation fall very far short of the possibility, but it is safe to say that the soil's known capability of production is nowhere pressed to its uttermost; and beyond this, there lies in expectancy an indefinite enhancement of the power of cultivation, to answer to the larger demand which any possible increase of population will ever make.

Two good answers may be made to those who adduce any particular instance of excessive density of population, and its consequences: First, no such instance can be produced, in which the wisest cultivation and most prudent economy have been employed without securing a happy result; and, second, if such a case were found, or even imagined, it is sufficient to reply—It is obviously intended that all parts of the habitable globe shall be occupied by man; and as men do not spring up like plants in the place where they must grow, they must be born in countries already peopled, that they may carry with them the knowledge and implements required for the best management of the wildernesses and vacant places which remain to be occupied. Some excess of increase, short of ruinous, in inhabited regions favorably circumstanced, is even required by the plan that looks to the entire subjugation of the globe to human uses, until such universal occupation is well accomplished. Such excess may go beyond the actual necessity of the region where it occurs, but must not proceed to a self-destructive extent. And we are quite sure that no facts of experience afford an instance that transcends these bounds. It is true, that the checks upon population have existed in all the communities from which the instances must be taken, but it is not true that over-population is the cause of the mortality where it obtains, for the simple reason, that life is invariably more precarious, its average shorter, its diseases and its vices more destructive, in thinly-settled countries, in savage and barbarous nations, than they are ever found to be in the densest populations. The most extensive and unsparing plague of Europe was that of 1348. England had then but one-ninth of her present population, and the rest of Europe held about the same proportion to its present numbers. At the end of Elizabeth's reign the population of London was 160,000. The plague of 1603–4 carried off 30,578, or nearly one-fifth of these people. In 1665 the city was again visited by the pestilence, and lost 100,000 inhabitants by it. The next year the great fire effectually purified the city, and no pestilence has visited it or the kingdom since. The population of England at that time was less than 5,000,000; now it is above 18,000,000, and that of the city of London quite 1,600,000, or ten times greater than it was at the period of the first-mentioned pestilence.

Since 1770 the population of England and Wales has risen from 7,250,000 to 18,000,000, or considerably more than doubled. The proportionate rate of increase for the last century and a half stands thus: from 1700 to 1760, about 25 per cent.; in the next sixty years, i. e., from 1760 till 1820, it almost doubled; and at the present rate it will double in about forty-five years. Now the bills of mortality show, that in the fifty years from 1780 till 1830, the deaths diminished at the following rate: In 1780 the deaths in England and Wales amounted to 1 in 40 of the population; in 1790, to 1 in 45; in 1811, to 1 in 52; and the average of the five years ending with 1830, to 1 in 54.

These figures may be disputed, and they may, indeed, be inaccurate, but the fact of a greatly diminished mortality keeping even pace inversely with a greatly increased population is unquestionable. The simple fact that England doubled her population but twice from 1340 till 1790, a period of four hundred and fifty years, but has doubled it once in fifty years since 1801, rising from 8,300,000 to 16,600,000, settles the point of the greater viability of her people in direct proportion to their greater number, conclusively. And the fact that the 27,000,000 of acres in England and Wales sustain their 18,000,000 of people better than in 1770 they supported 8,000,000, is also to the point, and meets another aspect of the argument with increased force.

Pennsylvania has 29,000,000 of acres, and 2,500,000 of population, or 1 inhabitant to 11 acres, while England and Wales have 1 inhabitant to 2 acres; yet the average of life insurance at all ages, from sixteen to sixty, is a little higher in Philadelphia than in London. The interest of the insurance companies prompts them to a careful examination of the laws of mortality, and there is probably no mode by which we can obtain more accurate views of the duration of life than by examining their operations. The risk of death is understood to be precisely the same in Pennsylvania and in England, the difference in the rate of insurance being justly attributable to the less amount of business of this kind done in Philadelphia, and the consequent greater expense of the establishments.

Whatever the inducements to emigration may be, however much better fed and clothed our population may be than that of England, it is obvious enough from the facts and figures presented, that the greater density of the former is not in the least more inimical to life than the conditions of our own country; and nothing is gained for the doctrine of disproportion of popu-

lation to sustenance in the case which can support its startling inferences. Existing facts are no way in its favor, but the contrary.

The formal statement of the creed of despair is, that population tends to increase at the rate of doubling itself every twenty-five years, while food, under the best possible circumstances, and with the aid of all known improvements in cultivation, cannot increase faster than double for the first quarter of a century, triple for the second, quadruple for the third, and so on—the former growing by multiplication, the latter by addition only, as the geometrical to the arithmetical ratio—in figures, human life as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, at the successive quarters of two centuries, but food only as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, in the same time. In this calculation Mr. Malthus is supported, at least in the idea and principle of it, by a host of the bookmakers and theorists of the science of Political Economy.

In regard to all the wants of man, except that of food, the growth of the supply is admitted to keep pace, step by step, with the progress of population, and even greatly to outstrip it; of which the proofs are so obvious that their enumeration is wholly unnecessary. The possibility of an ample provision in all the commodities, other than food, absolutely required for human support, is not only assured, but extended almost infinitely beyond its prime necessities. Labor and art are capable of creating, without limitation, from the inert materials stored up in the bosom of the earth. The materials for clothing are found to answer to a demand quite beyond the conception of the ages when the clothing of animals afforded the chief part of the wardrobe of men. Nobody fears that cotton, hemp, and flax will ever fail to meet the utmost demand that the human world can make upon them; and the minerals beneath the surface, and the forests upon the bosom of the globe, show no signs of exhaustion that can alarm our fears. Food only, it is apprehended, can possibly come short of the growing want. Here it is thought the harmony and proportion of material provision to the vital necessities are broken. The system that holds so well together everywhere else is feared only in this. The economy of nature and the arrangements of providence, without a flaw anywhere else, are seriously questioned in a matter which, besides being an exception, is the most important of all the arrangements made for the secure occupancy of the earth by the sovereign race of its creatures! Let us see.

Human life doubles, or may double itself every twenty-five years. Well, so far as animal food is concerned, the fertility is also in the geometrical ratio, with the difference in favor of hope, that those creatures which serve for this use begin much earlier than man to reproduce their kind, and are many times more fertile in a like period. Poultry, for instance, could multiply themselves a million of times in twenty-five years; beef cattle, sheep, and swine, allotting one pair to each pair of human beings, would supply them and their progeny with food of that kind, and at the end of a century stock a tolerably-sized forest besides. The wild fowls that draw their sustenance from sources which men cannot use or reach might, perhaps, be exhausted, but the fishes of the sea, that derive nothing from the habitable earth, can no more be exhausted than the ocean which they inhabit can be drained dry. The produce of a single herring, if preserved for a hundred years, would equal the bulk of the earth. The shoals of fishes good for food are found dense and deep enough upon the coasts to embarrass a steamship in its progress. And, as if their natural fertility were not enough, modern art has found the means of multiplying, or at least rearing their young to maturity, many thousand-fold more abundantly than nursing nature charges herself to secure. No danger of failure of the supply that this resource can yield.

The vegetable world, its trees, forest and fruit-bearing, are almost as abstemious in their drafts upon the soil for support. The atmosphere and the waters are their storehouses, and the fountains of the winds and waves are neither drained nor deteriorated by supplying the nutriment of the vegetable kingdom.

Reviewing the capabilities of these several species of provision for the sustenance of the human family, it is not at all extravagant to say that ten times the amount of the earth's population, at any time in its past history or present condition, might be abundantly sustained from any one of these sources taken singly, if men were adapted to the exclusive use of either. The tables of the earth might be supplied abundantly, either from the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, the beasts of the field, or the fruits of the forest. The cereal grains and the tuberous plants, whose law of increase is expressed in the scriptural statement that some bear thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred-fold, and this annually, are to be added to the entertainment, and of these the valley of the Mississippi alone could furnish the necessary supply for all the present inhabitants of the globe. A moment's reflection will show that there is no exaggeration in this.

Let it be carefully observed, that what is here offered is intended to meet only the argument drawn from the history of the past,—to confront the allegation that already the supply of sustenance has in particular instances failed, by defective disproportion to the demands for human sustentation.

We think that the earth as yet has not failed through any inherent incapacity to support its human population. The apprehension of such a possible failure drawn from the hypotheses of speculation, will be attended to in subsequent articles.

It is intended to investigate this subject in a familiar and informal manner. There is a rambling incoherence in the doctrine, its branches and treatment, which we wish to meet, if we may be allowed the expression, promiscuously, and we expect to do it effectively. Let adverse criticism be suspended till our argument is completed. E.

Alcohol.—Alcohol is a product of dissolution—of the wreck and disorganization of the principles of human food. It has the same origin as those malignant and fatal exhalations which constitute the genius of pestilence. Indeed, the same act which gives birth to Alcohol, also brings into the world a twin compound, which is one of the promptest and subtlest of all poisons—Carbonic Acid Gas.—*Youmans on Alcohol.*

Biography.

WILLIAM NORRIS.

PORTRAIT, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The temperament of this man is certainly most remarkable. That immense breadth of face, head, and body, indicates extraordinary animal energy, tenacity of life, capability of enduring fatigue, and power, in whatever direction it may be applied. Such a tremendous rush of vital force as these immense lungs and vital organs must generate, thrown upon the brain, must give to mind an energy and might adequate to accomplish almost any thing. Whatever such a man does at all, he must do with all his might.

This animal force is reincreased by an immense basilar lobe; yet nothing here indicates that the animal organs take a merely sensual direction, but temperament—every thing indicates that they take the form of resistless energy.

And such a forehead as this—large and massive—would naturally convert this energy to some intellectual purpose. The theatre he has chosen for its exercise—steam on water—is peculiarly adapted to its inherent character.

To these phrenological points we invite special attention:

First. To the extraordinary breadth of his head at Constructiveness. A marked ridge and obvious fulness appear at the temples, along the line of the hair, and the entire make of the head here shows it to be very broad: and it is larger, in fact, than this likeness indicates. This, then, is the point of his character—its great controlling feature—one which will set and keep all the others at work.

Secondly. That immense perceptive lobe. The forehead seems to take its specific form and cast from this lobe. Form, Size, Weight, Order, Calculation, and Locality, are especially large—rarely ever as large. These perceive conditions and apply them to the production of results. Weight is especially large, and probably this is the very faculty which gave birth to his invention. This organ is almost always small. Yet here it is larger than one in *many thousands*, and, combined with the other perceptives, intuitively *perceives* principles, the application of which constitutes invention.

Thirdly. To these he adds a large reflective lobe. Such a mind would first *perceive* results, and then apply practically the *law* in accordance with which they transpire. This forehead is also well balanced—large in all its regions, weak nowhere, but massive, as if capable of grappling and mastering any subject, yet having a reserve of strength besides. Such a forehead would omit nothing, would unduly magnify nothing, but examine all points, guard against all mistakes, and take just the right means to attain ends.

This is not the writing forehead—not, strictly speaking, the cloistered philosophy stamp of forehead—but the practical, working, efficacious, common-sense forehead; one exactly adapted to invent and execute—to perceive facts, comprehend their laws, and reduce them to practice.

We invite incidental attention to Language, obviously very large. If asked—"And what has that to do with inventing?" we answer, "More, we opine, than is generally supposed." Its office is to EXPRESS the mental operations, by words and in *actions*. And why not in expressing a mechanical idea by machinery, as well as a logical idea by words, or a musical idea by song? At least, we have observed that those who have DONE great things generally have as large Language as those who have *said* great things. We ascribe to this faculty a wider range of function than that generally assigned to it—of which, however, in some future number.

Every thing about this man's physiology and phrenology betokens capabilities of the very highest order—that he is abundantly competent to accomplish all claimed in this invention. Let time and fact determine the issue.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM NORRIS was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 2d, 1802. He graduated at St. Mary's College, in the same city, receiving honors (*ex æquo*) with the late Archbishop Eccleston.

Early in life he showed evident preferences for mechanics and the fine arts. He constructed with his own hands several pieces of machinery with the accuracy of a practised mechanic. Well versed in transcendent mathematics, an intricate problem was, and is to this day, his pastime. At the age of fourteen, his natural talent for music placed him as amateur organist and conductor of a church choir. In 1841, he gave, for the benefit of a charity in Philadelphia, a rich repast for the lovers of music, by producing the "Zauberflöte" of Mozart, interpreted by the best and most finished orchestra ever collected together in America. The great classic masters, Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven, are his household gods.

He built the first locomotive steam-engine in America. After nearly six years' close application, and large expenditures of money, he succeeded, in 1836, in establishing his great invention in the locomotive, that startled the whole scientific world by its performances. He built, at his workshops in Philadelphia, and shipped to England, for the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, seventeen of his locomotives, the wonderful performances of which induced other railway companies in England to send orders for their roads, but the powerful manufacturing interest of Great Britain caused the Lords of the Treasury to forbid, by *special decree*, the further importation of locomotives into England. His locomotives, built at Philadelphia, are in use upon all the principal railroads in Europe. His country owes him a debt of gratitude for thus proving the fact, that in mechanical science and skill America stands first and foremost among the nations of the earth.

He is, at this moment, engaged in the construction of a sea-steamer in this city, calculated to cross the Atlantic in six days. His associate in this bold enterprise is Mr. John W. Griffiths, naval architect, whose judgment and abilities in his profession, being of the highest order, would warrant the belief that another laurel will soon be added to the crown of America as the leader of the world in science and skill.

JOHN W. GRIFFITHS.

A PORTRAIT, PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MR. GRIFFITHS possesses a strong constitution, a well-balanced physical organization, and a full development of brain.

He is remarkable for genius and versatility of talent, rather than for an extensive range of practical knowledge. He is energetic and brave, knowing nothing of fear, and triumphing over all obstacles, and very persevering and stable of purpose. He yields nothing to timidity or irresolution—indeed, is not at all times sufficiently circumspect.

He has a good deal of reverence for superiors and for sacred subjects, never trifles with any one, and is very kind-hearted and benevolent. He is strictly conscientious in all things, and would engage in no business which would result in injury to others. The whole moral brain is large, and exerts a controlling influence upon his life and character.

His domestic and social feelings are comparatively strong, but he is not remarkable for their manifestation. He has no great fondness for general society. He has strong prejudices, and is disposed to keep entirely away from those whom he dislikes. Combativeness is large, and must have been cultivated by contending with great difficulties, as its tendency is to give energy of character, and not a disposition to quarrel.

He is naturally theoretical and imaginative, and might apply himself with great devotion to poetry, general literature, or the fine arts.

He is rather *too* versatile, and is liable to have too many schemes, though he has also great power in devising ways and means to accomplish his ends. The greatness of his ideas sometimes fetters his executive power, and the practical is liable to be sacrificed to the theoretical. He is very fond of the grand and the sublime in scenery, in action, or in thought.

His reasoning intellect predominates over the perceptive, and makes him a man of *thought* rather than of *observation*, of originality and not of servile imitation. He is adapted to strike out new paths in whatever branch of human effort or enterprise he may engage.

His memory of common occurrences is rather poor, but that of forms and localities good. His judgment of the laws of gravity, of proportion, of balance, of fitness, and the symmetry of parts, is excellent, giving him fine talents as a machinist, or in any business requiring accurate mechanical knowledge. He has a lively perception of wit, appreciates music, and has an excellent command of words, though he may need a little excitement to make him fluent. He is rather reserved, but not suspicious.

He needs more Self-Esteem to give him dignity and manliness. He is entitled, by his talents, to more respect than he receives, and needs to put himself forward more to secure his proper position in the world.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN W. GRIFFITHS, ship architect and builder, was born in East Broadway, city of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1809. His father was a pioneer shipwright of this city, and contributed, in earlier days, to lay the foundation of that nautical superiority for which New York is eminent in the commercial world.

At an early age, Mr. Griffiths was found in the shipyard with his father, assisting in the discharge of the sterner duties of life, and becoming familiar with the trade of heavy blows and sharp tools. A few "quarters" at a common school filled the measure of his early education, before he entered his apprenticeship. Since then young Griffiths has had the shipyard for a play-ground and the universe for a school-room.

His first term of apprenticeship began about the age of fourteen, with Messrs. Sneeden and Lawrence, and subsequently with Isaac Webb. Having inherited an industrious muscle, with an earnest, inquiring mind, he at once undertook the mastery of his trade and the culture of his talents with astonishing zeal and perseverance. His unfolding genius early conceived enlarged views of the capabilities of man, and youthful ambition inspired his march in the steady pursuit of excellence. No scraps of time were lost by the "thinking apprentice" from the daily application to mental toil. With hope and courage the advancing mind sailed onward in the lonely task of culture.

After a year or two spent with Mr. Webb in New York, the oscillations of business changed the scenes of our young carpenter, and he was found perfecting the profession of his choice with Francis Grice, Naval Constructor at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Here he continued his career of self-improvement with honor to his head and hands. He made great progress in acquiring a knowledge of shipbuilding, and, at the age of nineteen, he laid off the lines of the frigate Macedonian.

After completing his apprenticeship with Mr. Grice, he worked several years in the South, and one in travelling through the Western States, before he removed with his family to New York. Two of those years were spent in the timber forests of Virginia and North Carolina, in business with a partner, manufacturing ship-timber for the market. In this enterprise, from various causes beyond his control, Mr. Griffiths sustained great loss, and found himself embarrassed with financial engagements which were scrupulously discharged from the earnings of subsequent years. But during that time he acquired much valuable information respecting the timber trees of America, which has recently been given to the mechanical world in the pages of the "Shipbuilders' Manual."

Having returned to New York, he determined to settle in the city of his birth, grow with her growth, and expand with her greatness. An able architect of the nautical art, we now find him depending on his head and hands to extend the comforts of an increasing family, to overtake his liabilities, and pursue the cherished idealities of early life. Nor did his energies bend with the weight of this task. His inflexible spirit directed an eye to the nailed pennant waving at the masthead. A "reef" was shaken out, and the ship sailed on, navigating the Arctic Seas of genius. He became a member of the American Institute that he might profit from the information contained in the pages of its valuable library of scientific books, and, in connection with his own

WILLIAM NORRIS.

JOHN W. GRIFFITHS.

experiments and investigations, that he might materially enlarge the field of discovery and improvement in marine architecture and collateral sciences.

He soon became generally known and patronized as a skilful architect, and successful teacher of draughting and modelling ships.

In 1842, during a period of decline in building, his enterprising and practical spirit prepared to make its first mark on the commercial mind. At the Fair of the American Institute, Mr. Griffiths exhibited an improved model, which took the nautical world aback by the boldness of the innovations made on the stereotyped practice which had become popular in modelling ships at that time. In the application of science, he had cut to the line, and made a deep incision into the *errors* of the age. His improvements, which may be described to constitute the distinguishing features of our superior clipper-ships, were not well received at that time, but were regarded as so many failures of a visionary genius. Mr. Griffiths was not the man to fail, and now came the tug of argument! He proposed a course of lectures, the first in this country, on the science of ship-building, which were delivered to interested audiences in the rooms of the American Institute, where he triumphantly succeeded in vindicating and establishing just claims to superior utility, beauty, strength, and fleetness, in the structures of marine art. These improvements were cast upon the deep for a short time, until the oscillations of commerce demanded an immediate development, when their author was employed to inaugurate a revolution in modelling which has begun to excite the admiration and astonishment of the civilized world. Upon the success of the pioneer clippers Rainbow, Houqua, and the renowned Sea-Witch, Mr. Griffiths' innovations were universally adopted; and the seaboard of North America and Europe have since followed eagerly in the wake of improvement at the metropolis of the New World.

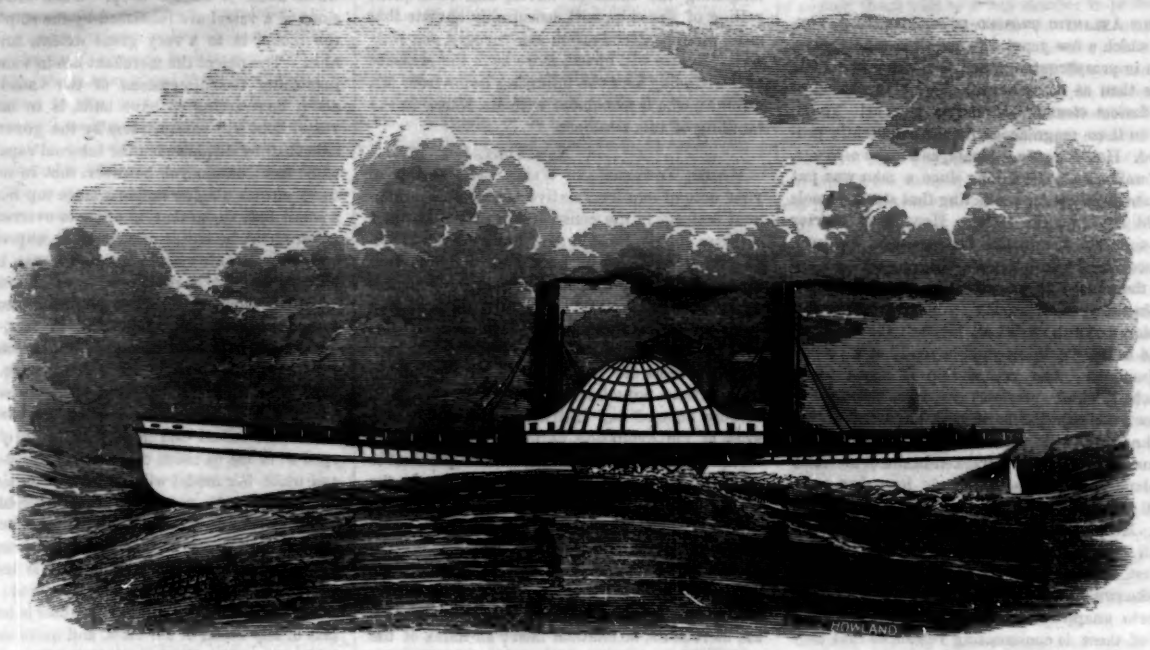
In 1848, Mr. E. K. Collins, having determined to construct a line of magnificent Atlantic steamers, secured the services of Mr. Griffiths to investigate the stability of the proposed dimensions and model. It was not known till then by the shipbuilders of the United States that the stability of ships was a point of mathematical inquiry; and, upon a basis thus defined, Mr. Collins subsequently set afloat a line of steamships, whose performances attest the satisfactory solution of this problem.

In 1849, Mr. Griffiths took a partner, and built the steamer Georgia, owned by George Law, Esq., on sub-contract for Messrs. Smith & Dimon, shipbuilders, of New York. This vessel, in her day, was one of the fleetest and most successful vessels that have ever steamed the ocean. The freighting-ship, Memnon, was built from a model by Mr. Griffiths about this time. But we have not space to enumerate even the names of vessels of every class and description which owe their admirable qualities to the skill of this gentleman, or to the innumerable suggestions which he has showered, in generous profusion, in the wide wake of his progress.

In January, 1850, after ineffectual attempts to procure a publisher at fair rates of profit, Mr. Griffiths undertook the publication, on his own account, in monthly numbers, of his truly great work on "Marine and Naval Architecture." In the production of this treatise, his aim was to unite the theory with the practice of shipbuilding, in a popular form, to meet the wants of practical shipwrights in the United States. Not only the elementary principles, but all departments of this science are distinctly explained, and illustrated by plates and diagrams, and by draughts and tables of some of the finest vessels on the globe. This work is rich in original suggestions, and the line of improvement is traced to the mark. Some of our author's important discoveries are the laws of buoyancy, resistance, and propulsion; of the centre of expansion, and mathematical demonstrations in modelling by diagonal and water-lines; together with the laws of beauty and taste.

The science of masting and sparring vessels, hitherto admitted to lie beyond the orbit of nautical investigation, is clearly elucidated and applied. Mr. Griffiths has taken the helm of improvement with a fearless and familiar hand, and cruised the coasts of science as a skilful pilot. The public appreciation of this performance is best attested by its popular reception at the hands of enlightened builders, both in this country and in Europe. Within eighteen months from its completion it had passed into the third edition, enlarged. It is indeed a splendid effort, revealing in happy conjunction the mechanic and the philosopher, the modeller and the mathematician; and will not the student of its fascinating pages regard it as an astonishing work to have emanated from the mind of a practical mechanic, who withdrew from his rest at two o'clock in the morning, and penned his literary task before the bell of seven called him to the daily evolutions of the shipyard!

With the circulation of his book, Mr. Griffiths became more generally known, and the demand for models, drafts, and specifications, for the construction of every description of vessel, became pressing from all parts of the world. His residence, which is at 658 Fourth St., New York, has become the pole of generous attraction to the young as well as the middle-aged, to the foreign as well as the native student of the soul-expanding art.



STEAMER WILLIAM NORRIS.*

Having met with such unexampled success in the publication of his first book, he determined in the summer of 1852 to bring forward another of a smaller size, to supply a want which had long been felt on every navigable water of the United States, of a "scale of dimensions in detail for all descriptions of vessels, complete in the construction of hull, spars, rigging, sails, and anchors, including a scientific classification of timber and fastening." The "Shipbuilder's Manual and Nautical Referee" is a work of general interest, and its pages commend themselves alike to the mechanic, merchant, mariner, and underwriter; and it is the only work of the kind ever published. The chapter on Masting and Sparring, as well as that on Steam and Caloric, is perhaps the greatest achievement of science in the whole book, and affords the only solution of this grand problem ever clearly and distinctly presented to the commercial world. The popularity of the "Manual" is unprecedented in the annals of nautical literature.

Early in 1853, Mr. Griffiths undertook the model and drawings for a line of ocean steamers of 5000 tons each, to be built for a New York company. These ships were designed to approximate his own *mark* for the purposes of *business* on the ocean, and are calculated to occupy but *one* week's time in an Atlantic voyage. When the figures were finished, it was thought proper to build one of a smaller magnitude first, to demonstrate the feasibility of surpassing speed on the ocean, with a superior model and commensurate power. This determination projected the base line of the "William Norris," which Mr. Griffiths is now building at Green Point, L. I.

The announcement of such stupendous feats upon the ocean took the world by surprise; and then came the resistance of *interest* and *prejudice* to block the wheels of so noble an enterprise. There is no royal road to perfection, and the history of shipbuilding teaches that every effort to elevate the altitude of this excelling art involves a sacrifice on the altar of progress. At every angle of ascending science we find an increasing force of mechanical scepticism and nautical bigotry to punish the audacity of genius. But the master-spirit who waked our country's political revolution into life was not more successful in securing the objects of his fervid eloquence than he will be who has chosen the ocean for the theatre of his ameliorations, even though the sceptre of supremacy should be wrested from the steam-kings of navigation. The Atlantic *will* be "crossed in six days," and engineers will yet learn the "formula" which expresses this astonishing result.

In contemplating this enterprise we are forcibly reminded of the eloquent remark which Mr. Griffiths himself has made in reviewing the indefatigable efforts of the great Fulton to navigate the Hudson forty-six years ago, and which may now be literally applied to himself, in view of the astonishing stride in steam navigation which he proposes shall honor the American name. "We cannot but look upon the first efforts of Mr. Fulton at steamboat-building with admiration: possessing a mind in every respect adequate to the gigantic enterprise that lay before him, wasting health and life in midnight thought and painful study, dreaming of science in the broken slumbers of an exhausted mind, he steadily pressed onward toward the goal of all his hopes."

At the present time, Mr. Griffiths is not only engaged in the construction of this vessel, and the production of his "Manual" in monthly parts, but furnishes models, drafts, and counsel to various correspondents in all parts of the globe. He has but entered on the prime of life. But having never commanded the capital to open and work himself his own prolific mines of wealth, his powers have been circumscribed exceedingly, to his own disadvantage, while others have reaped the harvest of his talents. As a vesicle of air loosed from the bottom of the deep, his life has been one long, buoyant, and protracted struggle for the surface. His chief distinction is that of a "thinking man." In every duty and detail of life, he measures his progress with the links of thought. Nor is he less distinguished for indomitable perseverance and unbending energy, stern as winter in defence of truth, and as earnest as the searching storm. His moral character is unimpeachable, and coëqual with his transcendent ability.

He delights to explore the caverns of Science, with a zeal commensurate only with the scope of his investigations. As a man of business, he will be found "fore-and-aft rigged;" as a mechanic, with no superior; as a writer on architecture, no rival. His style is manly, distinct, and eloquent. The talented student is never disappointed in the perusal of his pages. As a philanthropist who has contended *single-handed* with the errors of a noble profession, he deserves the rewards of a generous mind; and we feel assured that the widened arms of every self-made man will extend support to every laudable effort dictated by a genius lofty, generous, and devoted to the sublime interests of our race.

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* For description, see next page.

THE STEAMER WM. NORRIS.

THE ATLANTIC CROSSED IN SIX DAYS! A voyage which a few years ago required ninety days, even in prosperous weather, performed in a little more than as many hours! Twice the speed of our fastest steamers, already a marvel! These, —even these magnificent results confidently promised. How long since steam, as a motive-power, was unknown? How long since a man was put in a strait-jacket for predicting that steam-vessels would navigate the Ohio? How much shorter the time since crossing the Atlantic was pronounced an absolute impossibility, requiring more coal than could be carried on *any* vessel? Even within the year, a ten days' voyage considered a wonder, and trumpeted all through the civilized world as the "nothing more beyond" of all steam attainments. And yet, a ship is about to be launched which proposes to dash through or rather *ride over* the boisterous tides, and waves of the wide, wide Atlantic in six days! What means all this? Is it a cracked-brained, meteoric problem, or a proposition made by sober men, based on a reasonable foundation? We shall soon SEE. Meanwhile, let us consider the *means* by which it is proposed to attain this end.

First, then, its prospective claims rest on some well-known natural LAWS of water and motion, hitherto unapplied to the propelling of vessels. One of these is constructing vessels so that they shall RIDE on the water instead of *ploughing through* it. And we do confess this proposition strikes us favorably. But, if there is any thing in it, there is every thing. That, however, it is much more applicable to steam-propelled than wind-propelled vessels, is obvious. It was natural that steam-vessels should at first be built after the general model of sail-vessels, yet we see no *prima facie* obstacle to prevent the flat-bottomed and prow-lifted shape from skimming over the water as rapidly and easily as its builder promises it will. His proposed improvement seems to us to be based on a first law of nature.

Of its other improvements we think favorably, but will let the builder speak for himself; simply remarking, that this basing them on well-known laws, speaks volumes in their favor. Reason is man's natural governor. By its power Bacon revolutionized the philosophy of the civilized world, and both roused the intellect of the race, started it and on a new pathway of investigation. Behold the stupendous results. Galileo, by applying first principles to astronomy, completely revolutionized and indefinitely promoted astronomical science. Is nautical science now where Galileo found astronomical? Rather, is it not? Have not vessels continued to be built on the ancient models, without any application of FIRST PRINCIPLES to ascertain whether this model is the best possible? The fact is, that whatever is old is therefore suspicious. What originated in the dark ages is imperfect. The fact that our nautical men are measurably governed by ancient usages, renders their judgment of little worth. We believe commerce, agriculture, mechanics, almost every department of human industry destined to improvements well-nigh revolutionary, and hail the attempt of Mr. Griffiths as the instrumentality of this revolution applied to shipbuilding.

If we understand it, this form of vessel, by diminishing the effect of waves, and consequent rolling of the ship, will measurably obviate that most painful attendant on sea-voyages, *sea-sickness*. But we will close; as we have the pleasure of introducing here the following letter from Mr. Griffiths, who is associated with Mr. Norris in the building of this steamer:

NEW YORK, Jan., 1854.

MESSRS. FOWLERS AND WELLS:—In answer to your note of inquiry, relative to the more prominent features in the construction of the steamer William Norris, I would say, that we have avoided giving publicity or furnishing a description for two reasons: First, our rights in the improvements were not secured; secondly, we preferred enjoying the entertainment furnished by this nautical demonstration, that we might at a proper time show the par value of public opinion in maritime pursuits; knowing that we should be both amused and instructed during the progress of the exhibition, at the expense of those whose opinions in such matters are only valuable to themselves, having not even a basis in the well-known laws of common sense.

However surprising it may appear, it is no less strange than true, that in not a single instance, within our own knowledge, has the most important problem to be demonstrated by her construction been referred to, either by mechanics, merchants, or nautical men; an index of the superficial manner in which so important an enterprise has been examined. The great problem referred to in the construction of the William Norris will become apparent to the mechanic who is able to give a reason for what he does, (beyond this, that he so learned of his tutor or employer,) when he considers that principal dimensions, or length, breadth, and depth, had nothing to do with her construction. The question at issue is not, How long, how wide, and how deep is she? or, Will she be able to cross the Atlantic within the orbit of a single week? although her constructors have the fullest confidence that she will do even more than this. One of the principles developed in her construction strikes at the vitality of the present mode of determining tonnage; for while her actual tonnage, by carpenter's measurement, or by the three principal dimensions, = 1267 tons, by the rule adopted by the government she is made to measure 1461 tons. Hence she is regarded by her projectors as the most practical illustration that could well be furnished of this most heterogeneous clause of commercial law, and will tell even more surely than the volumes her builder has written upon the subject. Capacity determined by displacement, and not by dimensions, should be the standard for determining tonnage, inasmuch as dimensions are arbitrary in their influence upon the shape or model of vessels, as has been too fearfully developed in American ocean steamers; and I have no hesitation in saying, (not fearing successful contradiction,) that the loss of more than one of the steamers that has so recently sent a thrilling sensation through the country was remotely, if not directly, consequent upon this arbitrary influence called tonnage.

The false notion that too much stability, *versus* buoyancy, is detrimental to other qualities equally essential, has proved a winding-sheet to thousands of confiding passengers, as well as those whose home is on the deep. When the dimensions of a vessel are furnished by the ship-owner, the model is, to a very great extent, furnished also. The object the merchant has in view when furnishing the dimensions of the vessel he is about contracting to have built, is to obtain a vessel that will measure less by the government rule than by displacement or internal capacity in cubic feet; unmindful, however, that in order to carry out his plan he builds a large top side upon a small bottom, so that, in order to overreach the government, he builds an expensive, unprofitable, and often unsafe vessel; unsafe because her stability is of that character we have denominated artificial, which renders her motions at sea sluggish, ill-defined, and uncertain; in fact, she is overloaded with herself, and cannot possess good sea qualities, either with or without cargo. Perhaps in no single feature of the enterprise which brought the William Norris out of the raw materials, is its extent and importance so fully developed as in the question of *breadth* against *depth*; and while her model will secure her against the uncertain results consequent upon a problematic amount of stability, being more largely developed than in any vessel of the sea-going stamp, the sum total of her absolute resistance is less than upon any vessel of an equal displacement; while, at the same time, her draught of water is less than that of any vessel of her class, and quite sufficient to insure safety; and notwithstanding this, she possesses more strength than any wooden vessel that has yet been built. It must have come within the range of the thinking mind which traces effect to its cause, that absolute resistance is less at the surface of the ocean than at any depth beneath; consequent partially upon the equilibrium of fluids, but mainly upon the difference in the density between air and water; yet, however unwilling to announce it, it is nevertheless true that there are many intimately connected with maritime pursuits whose experience should have taught them this lesson, if they had not learned it in their schoolboy days. By far the greater number of commercial men, in all departments, hinge their opinions upon the prevailing notions of the day, with no safer basis than the honors gleaned from hereditary distinction within the annals of a barbarous age: thus we can trace the same opinions, in relation to the shape of vessels, back as far as the days of Cromwell, or about the era in which the present tonnage rules were enacted in the Old World; and our own experience has demonstrated this truth, that it is less hazardous to assault the persons of those who maintain these notions than the prejudice itself. But on this point perhaps enough has been said at this time.

The light draught of water of the William Norris, acting in concert with her unmistakable stability, will cause the wave to pass beneath, or, in other words, the vessel to pass above, consequent upon the easy bilge and diminished anterior resistance when the absolute resistance is less than the hydraulic pressure which sustains the wave; and by those who are familiar with the theory of waves, as practically demonstrated by nautical pursuits, this is at once assented to; but, strange to say, although American seamen are the best on the globe, there are very few who are familiar with the laws which govern the mo-

tion of fluids, and who are not ignorant of the theory of waves, whether oscillatory, translatory, or tidal. The man of science smiles at the credulity (and well he may, whether he has ever been at sea or not) of the master of one of the finest steamers belonging to this port, when he tells of the sea running fifteen knots per hour; and still further enlightens his auditors by informing them that his steamer could only make headway at the rate of five knots against this tremendous sea; and let it be remembered that this wondrous feat was performed by a steamer for which only twelve knots is claimed in fine weather in a smooth sea.

Perhaps there are few departments of nature in which the eye may be so easily deceived as in the formation and transmission of the wave of oscillation; it is the motion only that is transmitted, and not the wave; the force acquired is consequent water being a frictionless body in itself, but not in reference to other bodies; hence the force of the wind, the absence of friction within the wave itself, and the want of hydraulic pressure to sustain the lengthened column already propagated, makes up both the appearance of progression and the destructive power with which the wave is sometimes clothed. If this were not so, a plank, or the fragments of a sunken wreck, would attain a speed of fifteen knots per hour; a proposition which cannot for a moment be entertained.

It is with direct reference to these demonstrated truths of science that the William Norris has been constructed; and aside from her shape, she will possess more strength than any steamer now built, whether naval or mercantile; having iron keelsons and encasements for her engine and boilers within the wooden hull; the keelsons containing air-chambers and water-tanks; those parts designed to contain the engine and boilers are sufficiently buoyant to maintain them; and though the hull were filled with water, the vessel could not sink, being itself sustained by the air-chambers, while the engine and boilers are supported by their own encasement, which removes the risk of foundering, whether occasioned by collision, by fire, or other accident, rendering her a *life-boat on a large scale*. But the chapter of improvements ends not here; her great longitudinal strength renders her capable of having her enormous power applied in the roughest weather, which equals one horse for each ton of vessel, while at the same time she will encounter nothing but spray, her shape being such as to render her lifting power on the anterior part quite commensurate with the power of her engine. This then is not the development of one of those chimerical notions which hatch prolific in a fevered brain; it is not a speculation having dollars only for its base. It is the application of those principles to commerce which are known to govern the physical world; and which, but for the trammelling influences of arbitrary laws, unworthy of an enlightened age, would have been developed long ere this. We say then that the projectors of this enterprise are doing the work that belongs to the government; they are actually forcing the passage of a law that will furnish no inducement for merchants to build vessels by fraudulent dimensions, as they now do; and though the projectors should pass into the misty shades of forgetfulness, or should find a premature mantle in the drapery of death, this truth will have been established, that shipbuilding without science is a monotonous rotary, and that science can accomplish more in the art of shipbuilding than the world has yet believed; and even though the William Norris were but partially successful, a greater victory will have been achieved than was gained on the fields of *Marengo* or on the plains of Waterloo; and when the problem for solution by shipbuilders shall have been resolved into the best shape for a given displacement, regardless of principal dimensions, then will mechanics, mariners, and merchants, as well as governments, learn that science in nautical mechanism as at present practised exists only in name.

Very truly yours, JOHN W. GRIFFITHS.

Agriculture.

FEBRUARY.

FARM-WORK TO BE DONE.

BY H. C. VAIL.

THE leisure of last month still continues, and the farmer finds a season of relaxation from severe physical labor, and indulges in some pleasurable gratifications. The deep snows and fine frosty weather give him ample opportunity to enjoy the pleasures of sleigh-riding; while the long winter evenings find him by his fire-side, perusing some interesting volume, or instructing the youthful minds gathered about him.

During this month, reconsider the plans formed last month for the ensuing year, and introduce such modifications as may prove advantageous. Continue composting, as per directions last month. While the sleighing is good, haul up a large quantity of prepared muck, and deposit it in a convenient place near the manure-sheds. Under a roomy shed place a layer of muck, several feet wide, and six inches in thickness; on this drop night-soil, covering the whole by shovelling up the edges of the layer of muck. Allow it to lie in this way for some days or weeks, when the whole should be turned and intimately mixed. Get and compost all the night-soil and dead animals in the neighborhood, and they will have sufficient time to become decomposed before required for use.

Continue to haul and cut wood, until you get enough to last two or more years. It is poor economy to burn green wood. Inside repairing may be attended to during this month, at such times as the rigors of the season prevent outside operations. Begin to prepare early hot-beds, using the materials composted last month.

Prune gooseberries and currants. Peaches should be shortened one-half the new growth at this time. This practice is now pursued by the most skilful cultivators. The reasons for so doing may be briefly stated as follows: The peach is a native of Persia, and with us is an exotic, growing rapidly, and forming long slender branches. The fruit growing each year on the new wood is at a great distance from the body of the tree, and its weight acts in such a manner as to bend and break the limbs. The moment the branches are bent, the circulation of sap becomes impeded, and the peaches do not mature properly. If from one-half to two-thirds of the new growth be cut off yearly, always cutting just above a wood-bud, a portion of the fruit-buds will be removed, and, of course, there will be a less number to perfect, while they will be kept near the trunk of the tree, thus rendering the tree more compact, and less liable to injury from heavy winds and rains.

During the mild days of this month, the wash composed of one pound of bleacher's Number One soda, dissolved in a gallon of water, should be applied to the trunks and larger branches of fruit and other trees, decomposing the dead bark, moss, and insects, leaving the tree in a clean, healthy condition. In the absence of bleacher's Number One, heat sal-soda, or the common soda of commerce, to redness, thereby driving off the carbonic acid, and rendering it caustic.

The pruning of apple trees may be attended to in mild weather, covering the wound with a solution of gum-shellac in alcohol. A little before midsummer is considered by some as the proper time for pruning, but as farmers are usually so busy at that period as to forbid that practice, and as no positive injury can arise from winter-pruning, we prefer that time.

Continue getting out fencing materials, and build gates enough to supply each field with one of the best kind. As fencing posts of the right kind are growing scarce, the following, from the *American Farmer*, will not come amiss; and we would advise its practice in localities where the land cannot be more profitably employed:

SOWING YELLOW LOCUST SEED.—As timber for posts is becoming scarce, it may be well to sow a few quarts of *locust* seed, to raise plants for the formation of a *grove*. It will not be time for some weeks to sow the seed, and we anticipate it, to enable our readers to make the necessary preparations. The ground to be selected should be a deep, well-exposed loam; it should be manured, ploughed deep, harrowed, and the seed sown *thinly*, in drills two inches deep, four feet apart. Before being sown, the seed should be soaked in *hot water* for twenty-four hours; all the seeds which float to be cast aside. The plants, when they come up, must be kept clean. At one and two years old the young trees will be fit to be transplanted. They should then be set out in a deep, warm soil, which has been well manured, ploughed, and harrowed, in rows twelve feet apart, ten feet asunder in the row, which will give to each acre 363 trees. In twelve years they will be large enough for posts—and we all know they make durable ones. A grove once set will, after being cut down, renew itself, and furnish a new supply of post-timber every twelve or fifteen years.

We have stated that these trees might be cut over every twelve or fifteen years for purposes of fencing, and we will add, that such of those as remained from twenty to twenty-five years, if fair, vigorously grown, healthy trees, would be worth *three* dollars apiece for shipbuilding; would at all times command ready sale to shipwrights, as also with railroad companies, for use on the tracks. What an acre of land would bring for such purposes, if sold, can easily be calculated. As a matter of convenience and profit, it is with the owners of land to determine whether their interest would be subserved by setting out a grove of a few acres in extent; the number, of course, to be determined by the size of their respective farms.

New York,
FEBRUARY, 1854.

THE TRUTH, though opposed to the PHILOSOPHY OF ACTS.—GAIL. Truly, I see, he that will but stand to the TRUTH, it will carry him out.—GEORGE FOX.

WHAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE?

OF the ten thousand boys who have grown up to manhood in your own city or county, reader, within a few years, only one or two, perhaps, have become distinguished, either in state, or church, or business: All the rest are living out a "so-so" life—some working for day-wages, some owning a small house and doing a tolerable business in manufactures or merchandise, but no way distinguished. Yet a few of all this ten thousand have shot out from the general dead-level, and become stars—one in the monetary world worth his hundreds of thousands, and redoubling every few years; another an intellectual star, on whose lips or pen the multitude hang for mental food and moral sustenance. He is not merely looked up to by thousands and tens of thousands, but *depended* on. What he says is true law and gospel. He sways almost unlimited influence over them, and moulds them, like potter's clay, into whatever vessels he chooses. He is indeed their prophet.

Now WHY all this difference among men? It is not caused by circumstances; for the same schools, churches, soil, atmosphere, and general influences operate on all. Nor do the more minute family circumstances cause all this difference. These three causes are mainly instrumental:

First, PARENTAGE—the hereditary faculties, and their primitive direction—what they are BY NATURE; that is, their Phrenology and Physiology. Without favorable conditions here, no one can ever become good or great. As no one can think without a brain, so no one can think powerfully without a *good* one. But,

SECONDLY, many have good brains who do not *use* them. And this is the special point we would present. Their talents are where California gold was twenty years ago—there—but there undiscovered, buried, and therefore useless. None, even great men, begin fully to employ ALL their gifts. The most talented are far more so by nature than by practice, much more those in everyday life. With little to stimulate them, they doze on, and waste, in life's commonplace avocations, energies which, if equally cultivated and rightly directed, would outshine their distinguished playmate. Unused iron rusts out. So of unused brain. Action increases power, while inertia begets weakness. Say, readers, which of you comes anywhere near up, in practice, to your original capabilities?

To bury one talent is bad enough. To bury five, five times the worse. We have examined the heads of public men enough to know that as good ones—even better—are to be found by thousands in private life. Great occasions are sure to produce great men. That is, they already possessed the talents which the occasion developed. As far as natural capabilities are concerned, your plodding farmer, or poor blacksmith, might have outshone, not merely your minister and lawyer, but very likely your State's senator. Reader, have you never felt, while listening to a distinguished speaker, that, placed exactly in his situation, you could have done better—could have worded this sentence more handsomely, and presented that argument more forcibly, or avoided committing the other error or impropriety? And very likely you could. Yet, mark, they deserve better than you, because they *use* their powers to the best of their capabilities, while you do nothing with those YOU think still superior. Better do poorly with inferior capabilities, than nothing with good ones. Mental INERTIA—what, applied to body, we should call sheer laziness—stifles and buries the great majority of human talents. And this inaction is consequent partly, perhaps mainly, on a want of something to *stimulate* these powers—something to enkindle, arouse, electrify, and incite to exertion. Hence, religious meetings and revivals deserve public thanks for furnishing this needed stimulus to young converts, and even elder members; for every meeting at which laymen officiate, even if only leading in worship, calls out, only to increase, the mentality of every one who "takes an active part." Debating, and other similar Societies, are doing a like work of human development for their participants, and should be got up everywhere—in every school district even. Political meetings are calling out other species of talents, temperance meetings other minds, and singing schools and other meetings others still, so that every gathering, open to all for participancy, is a public benefaction.

All hail, then, to that country and those institutions which thus arouse and develop human talent! In the old world, few such motives, no such facilities and incentives for making the first attempt exist. Oh, how much genius the old world stifles!

Americans, especially young men, push yourselves forward. Try your hands. Even if you do not succeed, to have TRIED is commendable. Better fail than make no attempt. But you may succeed. And then, what glory! Young men, and even boys, get up meetings open to all. Help each other develop your respective talents. Let the middle-aged also note every boy and young man, and bring him forward—at least encourage him.

GROWTH is a third cause and condition of the distinction of the few. Our good and bad peculiarities increase with years. At the recent meeting of our college class, after having been separated for twenty years, we observed in each exactly the same manners, tones, gestures, modes of speech, casts of mind as when in college, only *more so*. As the trees in "the grove" were beech, maple, oak, &c., as of old, and each had the limbs, knots, and crooks, only larger, so of college classmates, professors and all. "Just as the *twig* is bent, the tree 's inclined."

Young man, twenty years will not, without special culture, change your INHERENT characteristics, but only enhance them. If a little sour now, you are in danger of becoming most ill-natured then. And thus of scholarship. If fond of books now, in twenty years you can read and learn much, and become a superior scholar—even a learned man. Or you can grow in moral goodness, in reputation for upright dealing, or in any other or all these characteristics. Grow you must somehow, either in good report or in evil, and every act enhances your "reputation" for some quality.

As the culture, especially of young men and women, depends mainly on THEMSELVES, of course how thrifty their growth, or dwarfed their stature, depends mainly upon their own exertions. If, then, at forty you occupy a low or poor place, the fault is mainly your own. "But circumstances prevented and kept me down. See this trouble and that drawback." But yonder prominent man had still greater in the start. The difference was, he dashed through his, you succumbed to yours. His difficulties only accelerated his progress by stimulating his energies to overcome them, while you allowed yours to crush your spirit, and thereby palsy effort. Away with snivelling! Pining gains nothing, but loses all. COURAGE—energy—these are the grand instrumentalities to success. Those same winds which blow down weak trees, only drive the sap along up strong ones. Then turn these very adversities to account.

That wife is growing—good or bad. You may note no change from week to week, or one month to another, but compare her now with her as she was ten years ago. Is she improved or deteriorated? Be careful, husbands, that your wives grow at least no worse. Nurture and cherish them, so that their growth shall be for good.

That puny child can come to have a good strong constitution, and superior health. So far fulfil the health laws that it may grow stronger from year to year, even if only a little, and it will grow better all the faster, as it grows older. And thus of yourself. If you are gradually "running down," be assured that some wrong health habits are sapping the life powers, little by little. Search out the cause. Never consent, for one moment, to grow weaker or worse in any one thing, bodily or mental. Grow on, and the faster the better, but grow ONLY for GOOD.

Another preventive of development is our not attempting what we internally feel adequate to accomplish. Our inner premonitions rarely err. If you feel conscious of being capable of doing or succeeding in a given work, attempt it. This inner consciousness is almost a sure sign of adequate capability. It is a species of inspiration—the natural workings of your innermost nature. As, in looking at a stone to be lifted, our inner consciousness of capacity or incapacity is about on a par with our real strength, so of all mental capabilities, only that our capabilities generally surpass our own estimates of them.

Then, reader, how much will you make out of yourself? How eminent will you become? And FOR WHAT? Choose wisely. Act energetically. Inertia—this is the great moth of human talent. Do what yet remains to you—cultivate, *cultivate*, CULTIVATE.

WHEN a book raises your spirit, and inspires you with noble and generous feelings, seek for no other rule to judge the work by; it is good and made by a good workman.

PHRENOLOGY
AS APPLIED TO THE PROFESSIONS.

BY A PROFESSIONAL MAN.

In a former issue of this JOURNAL we gave an article introductory to the topics embraced in the present series, and also some views of one of those topics. Although we have by no means exhausted it, we now propose to consider another—that of

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION.

This topic relates to municipal law. The law-authorities, as we have already seen, define this to be a rule of civil conduct, prescribed by the supreme power of the State, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong. Rights, according to the books, are of two classes—the rights of persons, and the rights of things. The latter furnish the field of civil law, the former that of the criminal law. The rights of things (*jura rerum*) are defined to be such rights of control as may be acquired over inanimate substances or external objects; while the rights of persons (*jura personarum*) are such as attach to the person or concern it. The law is supposed to guarantee the protection of these rights to each individual of the civic community, and to see to it that the highest good of even the violator of any one of them shall be considered. Any thing short of this would involve the State in wrong-doing. In order that the officers of the State shall do justice to the natural rights of individuals, it is clear that their characters and circumstances should be understood—in a word, that their motives, as well as their acts, should be taken into account and cared for. Does our criminal legislation realize this? That the answer must be given in the negative, every observant person will admit. Let us see what is the difficulty, and whether Phrenology can furnish a remedy for it.

The maxims and opinions which are taught by the metaphysical and theological schools generally are those which have controlled the legislator for the most part. They have been impressed with the notion that the brain is, as it were, a *unit* in organization, and that the various thoughts or impulses experienced are but variations of the same mental action as a whole. So contemplating the human mind, it is no matter of surprise that uniformity should be exacted from the people, or that their conduct should be regarded and treated as alike prompted by good or bad motives. The notion of "total depravity," which so widely prevails, is referable to the same source. Phrenology dissents from this unity-theory, and represents the brain as acting departmentally—that is, through appliances which are as separate and distinct as the fingers which hold the pen as we write. These Phrenology has named *organs*, and it teaches that the circumstance of coöperative and synchronous motion, on the part of the fingers, no more establishes oneness in them than like action by the cerebral machinery. Far otherwise is it with the metaphysical theories. Whatever allowance their teachers would make for the absence of the thumb or index finger from the hand, or the diseased state of either, they would give themselves no concern whatever about possible defects in certain of the organs of the brain, much less about the causes of the disability. Acquisitiveness and Destructiveness, as separate powers, are meaningless to them, and hence their diseases or early perversions by adversity are never taken into account, to say nothing of normal excesses in their development. If either, or both combined, should prompt the murderer's blow, they would exclaim, "Punish him to the utmost rigor of the law!"

Is not all this being done by sanction of our criminal codes? Contemplate the fate of the criminals who crowd the prison and dangle from the gallows! Who takes into account their peculiarities of organization, or the circumstances of their previous lives? What juror does this? What judge thinks of it while pronouncing the "extreme penalty of the law?" What legislator thinks of it while framing penal statutes? Alas! but few. Would this be so, if our legislators had the requisite phrenological information? It could not be. As it is, the community, amid the general ignorance of mental laws, shouts, "Crucify him," over an erring brother; and when the judge and the jury, in consistence with the spirit of existing laws, pronounce him guilty and sentence him to his cruel doom, they gloat over his strangulation on the gallows! He has been a malefactor in purpose, as well as in deed, and therefore he deserves to die an ignominious death, as a wretch whom it would be weakness to pity, and to plead for whom, as an erring brother, would be deemed a "morbid sympathy with criminals."

How much more rational is the treatment of crimes of a lighter grade, such, for example, as thefts, provided by our criminal legislation? Is "justice tempered with mercy" for them, any more than for the homicide? Let us see.

The laws prescribing punishments for felony could not have been made more contradictory of, or more in conflict with, the laws of the human mind, had there been a deliberate purpose so to arrange them. Not only are acts very different in degrees of culpability classed as if deserving the same degree of punishment, and punished accordingly, where the public sentiment, acting through jurors and judges, will permit; but we even find benefactions declared to be felonious, and prescribed for punitively. An example is given in certain of the States of the Union, where the discussion of certain given subjects is forbidden under the severest penalties—thus essaying to make that criminal which nature stamps with the signet of her approbation, by giving the impulse to make known our opinions to others. Now I have just referred to the fact that the public sentiment does not always permit the execution of absurd and unjust laws. Hence the great number of obsolete enactments which burden our statute books—a fact which is a standing protest of the mind against interference with its natural laws by municipal laws. For, were our criminal laws reflexes of the unperverted consciousness of the people, they would not so often become dead letters. It is because they are the opposites of this, that they are so frequently contemned and set at naught. Did they conform to the more usual wants and motives of the human mind, to say nothing of idiosyncratic exceptions, they would become permanent rules of action, because conformable to nature.

The idea of measuring out punishments to all transgressors alike, by declaring that the judicial authority's discretion shall range between certain degrees of severity and lenity, is an absurdity of our criminal jurisprudence which could never have obtained a toleration from legislators who had studied the laws of the human mind as taught by Phrenology. It would have been a moral impossibility. But it is not at all surprising that men who have been wont to view the intellectual man as a unit, and to attribute to all minds the same play of faculties, should prescribe the same degree of punishment for all who happened to commit the same legal offence; for such is the necessary attribution of those in whose intelligence the metaphysics of the older schools of mental philosophy has not been supplanted by the more practical teachings of that newer school whose principles it is the purpose of the present series to apply to the varied conditions of life.

If the foregoing be the state of the case with minor offences, under our existing criminal legislation, when committed by those erring ones who belong to the class of sane minds in sound bodies, (*mens sana in corpore sano,*) what shall we say of the treatment which our present jurisprudence extends to such as have not been so blessed—those whose cerebral organization is abnormal? Where is the court which dares, under existing regulations, to make allowance for undue developments of Acquisitiveness, even supposing there were satisfactory proof before it of the aberration and of the causes? Where is due allowance made for the influence of Philoprogenitiveness on the conduct of the accused? If a mother, impelled by the force of this organ, should take, without the leave of some selfish neighbor, bread to appease the starving hunger of her child, would there be statutory allowance for her maternal sympathies? By no means. If she were treated with more leniency than a childless being who had committed theft without any such motive, it would probably be to the jury that she would owe the boon, and not to the judge. A verdict of acquittal might be rendered in defiance of testimony proving the theft. But, if convicted, the judge would feel bound to affix the prescribed penalty. Nay, more. Even where the abnormal developments are such as amount to insanity, we not unfrequently find juries convicting and judges sentencing—a course of cruelty which a proper knowledge of the normal brain would utterly forbid. But if this were the worst consequence of the ignorance which so widely pervades the community, one might contemplate this subject with less horror. But, alas! it is far worse when we come to consider the cruel injustice which results from the death-penalty, which will be our next topic.

VALUE OF HEALTH.—Without health, life is too short for its own purposes. Shattered and broken by disease, man sinks to the grave, as if the sun should set suddenly in its course from mid-heaven! A few struggle on nearly to the termination of a natural life; but scarcely one wins the prize of an existence rounded and complete in its duration, its powers, and its accomplishings."—*Hydropathic Review.*

Miscellany.

TRUE CONSERVATISM.

BY B. O. SMITH.

True Conservatism is the preservation of the form till the essential is changed. It will readily be admitted that this is right, so far as the form is merely an outward expression of something which causes and underlies it. Thus, with a man who has the externals of a loafer, the benevolent conservative would at once inquire if he were a loafer at heart; if he were, he would say, that to change the externals of that man by dressing him like a gentleman would be useless, and that a very short time would elapse before he would recover his loaferish look; and the wisdom of our conservative would reserve his benevolent impulses for an opportunity when they would not be thrown away. That would be when he found a man who was a gentleman at heart, temporarily and by misfortune reduced to the appearance of a loafer. A very little assistance would be effectual in this case, and a great deal might be given without being thrown away.

If the loafer be an individual, or a large class of society, or a whole nation, the case is the same, and the same discrimination must be used in the application of remedies. If the loafer have been repeatedly dressed like a gentleman, and always returned to his loaferish look after a short time, there is good reason to believe that he is one radically, and that he must be made the subject of a moral and intellectual change before any permanent change can be hoped for in his outward appearance. But, on the other hand, if a gentleman, though reduced by misfortune repeatedly to the condition and company of loafers, invariably after a little while recovers the appearance which belongs to his character, we should be justified in pronouncing him to be radically a gentleman.

By this rule a true judgment may be formed of the character of a large class of society, or of a nation; if they have remained for ages in poverty, servitude, and physical inferiority, it is almost a certainty that they have so remained because morally and intellectually degenerated; and if every attempt to elevate them by supplying their outward wants has invariably failed, it may be apparent that a radical change is necessary, and that the various bad developments of the collective man must be reduced, or restored to symmetry by a process similar to that which alone is successful in the individual man. The outer must be operated upon by first changing the inner.

But if a class of society or a race, after repeated misfortunes, after being thrown back again and again from advanced points, still recovers—if, in spite of adverse circumstances long continued, and for a time overwhelming, that race invariably assumes a noble position, it may safely be affirmed that the appearance of degradation which at any time it may wear is but the result of external circumstances, and that an external remedy will be sufficient to restore it to a position of respectability, and that assistance given to it from without will not be thrown away.

The true conservative has discovered that the appearances of evil are of two kinds—one kind consisting of those bad looks which are induced upon the essentially good by various external causes; and another class of evil appearances consisting of things bad not only in the outward form, but in the inner also. These two kinds of evil, so different in their intensity and their causes, yet so much alike in their exhibition, require proportionately different treatment for their removal. The one kind will often disappear if left to itself, as a good shilling which had received a coppery appearance, passing from hand to hand quickly recovers its true character; while the second class, like a shilling really mixed largely with copper, could only be made a good one by being made to part with its copper, and by receiving in its place the amount of silver that was wanting. This latter process is, in fact, very similar to the essential reforms which are required in many of the evils of this world, and without which external good appearances would be as little lasting as silver on a copper shilling.

In general, it may be observed that long-continued appearances of evil at the circumference are indicative of its presence at the centre. The body of a man may lie a little while without motion and not be dead; but if after many days no motion occurs, then there is no doubt of the absence of inward life. So of a race of men, of a society, of a church, of a nation, or of the world. Where life really exists, it is in the constant endeavor to ultimate itself in act.

There are two classes of conservatives and two classes of progressives. One class of conservatives wish to let alone all things as they have been in times past, blindly believing all change to be injurious; they wish no change in either forms or essentials. The other class of conservatives is composed of those who would not trouble themselves about the forms of evil—would, in fact, let these ever remain, except so far as their removal might be procured by removing their causes; they would endeavor to remove evils of all kinds by a process similar to that by which Phrenology proposes to remedy the malformations or bad organizations of the brain—not by external and mechanical applications to the organs themselves, but by a long-continued disuse of those organs which were too large, and an equally long-continued use of those that were weak. This is the most rapid, because the only way in which deformed organic developments can be restored to symmetry; and in every other kind of reform a similar order must be observed, without which there can be no good result. If positive external appliances are attempted when the cause is internal, a result must inevitably ensue like that which attended the experiments of the father of Midshipman Easy. It were useless to cut a few leaves from the top of the upas tree; it must be destroyed root and branch.

The true progressive and the true conservative agree very well together; for the former would destroy only those portions of things which are evil, while the latter would preserve only those portions that are good. The blind and impulsive progressive would destroy every thing that has the appearance of evil, endangering by his precipitation the existence of every thing that is good; the blind and unreflecting conservative would preserve every thing that has the appearance of good, thereby insuring the continuance of gigantic evils and tyrannies; but the true conservative and the true progressive strike hands and swear eternal friendship, and keep step together in an onward march. Apart they can do little, but united they may liberate the world.

The conservative represents prudence, while the progressive represents energy; and these two principles, in some form or other, pervade all creation. After all, they are but exhibitions of two universal forces—love and wisdom. In individuals as well as in societies there may be seen, in a certain form, these two parties—and they may be called, the one impulse and the other consideration. These two principles are exhibited in their highest form, in the providence of God, as Creation and Preservation.

A SKULL.

A TEST EXAMINATION.

[That the brain is the organ of the mind, is no longer a question with persons of ordinary intelligence, while some who comprehend the theory of Phrenology, for want of observation and opportunity, have not fully tested its *practical* application to the delineation of character. The volumes of facts already published on this point would seem to be sufficient, yet the following statement corroborates similar facts in the experience of all Phrenologists.]

Boston, Nov. 26, 1853.

Friend Wells:—The accompanying description of a skull was given a short time since, before our Phrenological Class. A physician of Boston requested the examination—presenting the skull just as I was commencing my lecture; consequently, I had not a moment for preparation. The examination was reported *phonographically* at the time, to preclude the possibility of any misunderstanding.

At the close of the examination the doctor remarked, that he was well acquainted with the history of the person whose skull he presented, but that it would be in vain for him to attempt to give a more correct description than had already been given; that the examination was astonishingly correct, even in the minutest details. Yours truly, D. P. Butler.

THE EXAMINATION.

The outside measurement of this skull is large, but from the coarseness of its texture, and the large development of the bony excrescences, I infer that the skull is unusually thick, and that the absolute volume of brain is not above the average. There must have been large bones and muscles, and a large development of the vital organs of the body, and but a limited degree of the nervous system; a predominance of the Motive and Vital Temperaments. From the coarse texture of the skull and the body, a coarsely organized brain may be inferred; which, together with its great width, and its want of elevation, renders it beyond a doubt that the natural tone of mind was exceedingly low and selfish. Nothing short of the very best of moral influences and social relations could restrain such an organization from a vicious course of life. The coarseness of the whole organization—the uneven development of the brain, as a whole, and especially the uneven and *depressed* appearance

of the top of the skull; and what is still more positive, the thinness of the skull at the base, and the thickness at the top, furnish positive proof that the circumstances and associations of the person were of the worst instead of the best. From a predominance of those conditions, a large degree of which is more peculiar to the masculine character than to the feminine, I infer this to be the skull of a male. From the want of Self-Esteem, and so large a development of Adhesiveness, Philoprogenitiveness, Veneration, and Marvellousness, I should infer that he inherited the general tone of his character from his mother, and that she was exceedingly low and depraved, the intellect moderately developed, and under the control of the selfish propensities. Secretiveness and Cautiousness are both large, which combined with his intellect, in which planning talent, observation, memory of countenances and places predominate, and made him a good judge of character, and very shrewd in laying his plans. From his large Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness, and small Conscientiousness, I infer that he was predisposed to theft; and having still larger Destructiveness, would be likely to commit higher crimes, even of robbery or murder. Having large Cautiousness and Observation, he would conceal all traces leading to his detection. In all probability, when detected, he was found to be an "old offender," and had committed many crimes. His large Adhesiveness would induce him to have accomplices. Large Caution and small Self-Esteem increased that desire to insure safety in the possession of superior force. Although desperate, he was a coward by day, and a "thief in the night," and never made an attack without previous preparation and being sure of his victim. Amativeness and Philoprogenitiveness being large, he would not be likely to murder women or children, unless through fear of exposure. Veneration and Marvellousness were sufficiently developed to have caused strong religious tendencies at times, and, with large Caution, to have made him somewhat superstitious, and have led him, at a late hour, to confess his evil deeds.

Review.

TOBACCO PRIZE ESSAYS.

TOBACCO: its History, Nature, and Effects; with Facts and Figures for Tobacco Users. By R. T. TRALL, M.D.

TOBACCO DISEASES; with a Remedy for the Habit. By JOEL SHEW, M.D.

EVILS OF TOBACCO as they affect Body, Mind, and Morals. By Rev. DWIGHT BALDWIN. New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS. 1854.

It will perhaps be remembered by those who were at that time numbered among our readers, that in April, 1853, we were authorized by a friend of reform to offer ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in prizes of $50 for the first, $30 for the second, and $20 for the third best essay on the deleterious effects of Tobacco on the human constitution, physically, intellectually, and morally, with suggestions for the cure of the evil, or how persons can break the habit; the manuscripts to be submitted to Messrs. FOWLERS AND WELLS, and such other persons as they might select to aid them in the examination.

The prizes were awarded as announced in the January numbers of our Journals. The essays are now ready for delivery, and we have given above the title of each in full, with the author's name. We shall perhaps present a critical review of them in our next. At present we can only say that they are most complete and thorough expositions of the subject, and comprise altogether a whole arsenal of weapons with which to attack and overthrow the strongholds of the Tobacco user. Never before, we venture to say, has so strong an array of facts, figures, and reasoning been presented as in these essays. They should be translated into all the languages of the globe, and circulated coextensively with the almost omnipresent weed.

The benevolent and philanthropic gentleman by whom the prizes were given, prefers for the present to remain unknown, but hopes by the publication of these essays to aid in suppressing a degrading and dangerous habit, and in preventing the young from ignorantly becoming its willing victims.

The series of Tobacco Essays of which these Tracts form a part, is but the beginning of the end of what he designs. Should the world be found to have been improved by his efforts, he will consider it an ample reward for all he has done, or may do hereafter.

THESE THREE PRIZE ESSAYS will be sold separate or together, for gratuitous distribution, in large quantities at cost of paper and printing, as follows: Five hundred copies, $10; One hundred copies, $2 50; Fifty copies, $1 25; Twelve copies, 37 cts.; Single copy, 6 cts.; One Thousand copies, $18; Five Thousand copies, $75.

Here is a field for "HOME MISSIONARIES." There is scarcely a family in all our broad domain, but what has been and is now afflicted by the use of that blighting, body and soul-destroying narcotic, TOBACCO. The senses are weakened, the nerves prostrated, the memory and the vision lost, the taste and the appetite impaired or destroyed, and all the faculties of the mind and functions of the body paralyzed or perverted.

The evil is realized, admitted, and regretted by many; while hundreds of youth are blindly and ignorantly acquiring a habit which, unless broken or stayed, will prove a curse to them and their children. The object of these prize essays is to point out the evils, guard the innocent, admonish and restrain the victims, and to thus save them from disease, ruin, and premature graves. "Have we a MISSIONARY among us?" If so, there is hope; if not, let us send to "heathen lands" and implore the services of the godless. But there are enough, if *they* will act, to drive this hideous, nauseous, vile, wicked stuff from the mouths of mankind, and from the face of the earth.

THE VIRTUE OF LAUGHTER.—When one can give and does give, a clear, honest laugh, or in any way shows forth a genial sympathy, there is still left something of the innocence of nature and the pulse of goodness. It is true, there are those, the intensity of whose inner life, and the circumstances of whose lot, may repress tumultuous joy; yet there is an attractiveness in them, as though that which in others breaks out in laughter, were distilled into spiritual serenity, and comes forth now and then in the sun-burst of a smile.—*Chapin.*

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL.—The proceedings of Congress up to the present time have not been marked by any extraordinary interest. Some sharp-shooting has occurred in debate between distinguished members, of which a conflict in the Senate between Mr. Cass and Mr. Clayton has been the most noteworthy. A measure which promises to be of great utility in reference to the terrible mortality in emigrant ships, has been introduced by Mr. Fish in the Senate. The stupendous project of a railroad to the Pacific has been the subject of discussion. Mr. Seward has proposed a bill for its construction, and the whole matter has been referred to a special committee, of which Mr. Gwin, of California, is chairman. The question of the organization of the Nebraska Territory presents a difficult subject of national legislation, involving as it does the principles of the Missouri Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law. A bill has been reported in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, throwing the new Territory altogether above the Missouri Compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min., and extending it westward to the Rocky Mountains. It provides that, "When admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

The Legislature of New York assembled at Albany the first week in January, Lieutenant-Governor Church presiding in the Senate, and Mr. Robert H. Pruyn being chosen Speaker of the House. The Governor's Message was delivered at the usual time. The public affairs of the State are in a prosperous condition. The school fund is in a flourishing condition, justifying an increased appropriation for the current year. A separation of the offices of Secretary of State and of Superintendent of Common Schools is recommended, and the endowment of State scholarships in the higher institutions of learning is recommended. The State charities—the Idiot, the Lunatic, the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylums—are commended to favorable consideration. Their successful results are alluded to as speaking loudly in their behalf. The abuses and wrongs to which immigrants are subjected on their passage here and on their arrival, are presented in a strong light to the attention of the Legislature. Additional pecuniary aid is invoked for the Western House of Refuge. The New York House of Refuge is commended for its good management and salutary influences. The preservation of part of the earnings of State Prison convicts towards the support of their families is recommended, as is also a reform in the management of other prisons. On the subject of the Maine Law, the Governor is not decided. The Message closes with a decided approval of the project of distributing the public lands among actual settlers. The Maine Liquor Law has been referred to a Committee. It is supposed that the question of the passage of such a law will be put to the people directly, in connection with the proposed constitutional amendments.

The new Legislature of Massachusetts convened at Boston on the 4th of January. In the Senate, twenty-one members appeared, (all that were chosen,) of whom 11 are Whigs and 10 otherwise, mainly elected by a Democratic and Free-soil coalition. Charles E. Cook, of Boston, was chosen President, and Charles Calhoun, of Springfield, Clerk. In the House, Otis P. Lord, of Salem, was chosen Speaker, having 190 votes to 61 for James S. Whitney, (Dem.,) and 31 for Samuel Clark, (Free Soil)—7 scattering. William Stowe, of Springfield, Clerk, by a similar vote. Eighteen out of the nineteen vacancies in the Senate were filled on the 4th, by the Whig candidates, leaving two vacancies, so that the Senate now stands 29 Whigs, 8 Coalition, and 1 Democrat. On the 10th, the House sent up Messrs. Washburn and Wales, the Whig and National Democrat candidates for Governor, and Messrs. Plunkett and Osborn, the candidates of the same parties for Lieutenant-Governor. The Senate deferred the election until they filled the two vacancies in their body, when the Whig candidates were chosen.

The Boston City Election, on the 9th January, resulted in the choice of Dr. Smith, the Maine Law and Native American candidate for Mayor.

The new Legislature of Maine convened at Augusta on the 4th of January. Thirteen Senators were present—all that were chosen—there being seventeen vacancies. John L. Cutler (reg. Dem.) was on the second ballot chosen President of the Senate, by 8 to 5; William Trafton Secretary by

a like vote. In the House, John J. Perry (Merrill or Maine Law Dem.) was first chosen Clerk, by 82 votes to 81 for Wm. T. Johnson, (reg. Dem.,) and 4 scattering; then Noah Smith, Jr., (Whig.) of Calais, was chosen Speaker by 89 votes to 58 for N. S. Littlefield (reg. Dem.) Some incidental questions arose, which were decided by a like vote, evincing a good understanding between the Whigs and Maine Law Democrats, and rendering highly probable the choice of Anson P. Merrill (Maine Law Dem.) as Governor, and William P. Fessenden (Whig) as United States Senator.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island commenced its January Term on the 3d. This is the business session, and usually occupies from four to six weeks. The Ten Hour Law, Homestead Exemption Bill, and the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, are spoken of as the prominent measures that will be passed by this General Assembly. The great topic of discussion in Rhode Island at present is the nomination of a ticket for State Officers by the Temperance men.

CHAPTER OF DISASTERS.—The close of the old year and the commencement of the new were signalized by a succession of calamities involving the sacrifice of life and the destruction of property to an almost unprecedented extent. The great conflagration which laid the immense publishing establishment of Harper & Brothers in ruins, at a loss of about $1,000,000, was succeeded by several destructive fires in different parts of the city, the last of which was the burning of Metropolitan Hall, which took place on the night of January 7th. This magnificent edifice, together with the marble structure known as the Lafarge Hotel, was entirely consumed in the space of two or three hours. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

On Saturday morning, January 7, a fire broke out in the Custom-House building in Portland, and at eight o'clock the entire edifice was in ruins. Besides the offices of the Customs, the building contained the Post-Office, Reading-Rooms, Atlantic Bank, the United States Court-Rooms, the rooms of the Society of Natural History, J. S. Bailey's bookstore, and offices used for other purposes. Every thing in the Post-Office and store of Mr. Bailey was saved, but the contents of the Customs offices, the splendid collection of the Natural History Society, Judge Ware's valuable law library, Reading-Rooms, Court-Rooms, and all the other offices, were entirely destroyed.

A destructive storm took place throughout the Northern and Eastern States on Thursday night, December 29. The railroads were everywhere blocked up by the snow, which in some places drifted to the depth of thirteen feet; and on the seaboard the fury of the gale was terrific. We have never heard of so many wrecks at any one time before. The shores of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, were lined with them. Above one hundred vessels were wrecked, or driven ashore, or seriously damaged. At Cape Cod, parts of wrecks were constantly drifting ashore of vessels that must have been swamped in the gale, and whose crews doubtless perished. There has never before been known such distress on the shores of that Cape. The loss of life and property cannot now be estimated. One of the most lamentable cases is that of the splendid clipper "Staffordshire," a Boston ship, on her way from Liverpool home. She struck on Blond Rock, south of Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, about one o'clock on Friday morning, the 30th ult., and almost immediately went down. The first and second mates and seventeen seamen reached Cape Sable; the third mate, boatswain, and twelve others were picked up and landed at Shelbourne, N. S., while Capt Richardson and the remainder on board, about 180 persons, mostly Irish emigrants, went down in the wreck immediately after striking. The ship was insured for $100,000.

The series of calamities was crowned by the wreck of the San Francisco steamer, which was totally destroyed, with the loss of over two hundred lives. The San Francisco was a new vessel, (of three thousand tons,) and was chartered by the Government to convey to San Francisco the officers and men of the Third Regiment U. S. Artillery, several of the former having their families on board. She sailed from this port on the 21st of December. When two days out, on the afternoon of the 24th, the wind blew a gale from the north-west. The ship soon began to labor heavily, and at 11 P.M. broached-to, and all efforts to relieve her were useless, and the waves soon began to knock up her planking over the after-guards. Early on the morning of the 25th, the engine stopped, owing to the breaking of the piston-rod of the air-pump, and the ship lay from this time completely at the mercy of the waves, which were making mountain breakers over her, clearing her decks, and sweeping overboard every thing in the shape of houses, hen-coops, boxes, barrels, hay, &c., and causing her to leak so badly that the troops had to be organized into gangs to pass up the water through the engine-room. At 7 P.M., the foremast went by the board, and two hours afterwards, a heavy sea struck her amidships, stripping the starboard paddle-box, carrying away the smoke-stacks and the upper saloon, in which were Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Captain Field, Lieut. Smith, and several other passengers, names unknown, with upwards of one hundred and fifty soldiers. On the 29th, spoke the bark "Kilby," bound to Boston, *short of provisions*, which lay by them that night, and the next day succeeded in getting on board of her upwards of one hundred persons, men, women, and children, including many of the officers and their families, and a large quantity of stores. On the 31st, they were spoken to by the British ship "Three Bells," Captain Creighton, who promised to lie by them. On the 1st of January, the gales freshened from the north-west, with high seas, and many of the men sick and dying fast. This state of things continued till the 3d, the "Three Bells" still in company, the captain of which, with a brave and noble heart, bade them be of good cheer, as he should keep in company to the last, and leave nothing unattempted to save them. No direct communication, however, could be had with the ship till the 3d, when Mr. Grattan, second officer, was sent on board with instructions from Major Wyse to charter the "Three Bells" for the United States Government. This day they spoke another ship, which hove-to and lay by, which proved to be the ship "Antarctic," bound to Liverpool. On the 4th of January, the embarkation of passengers commenced. The San Francisco's boats had all been lost, and the "Three Bells" had only one that could be made serviceable in such a sea—the long-boat. The "Antarctic" had two of her boats stove, but without loss of life; and so faithful did these noble-hearted seamen prove to their fellow-beings in distress, working through every difficulty—the "Three Bells" leaking badly herself and short of provisions—that by noon of the 5th of January, they had succeeded in getting on board their vessels all of the survivors of the ill-fated steamer—Captain Watkins being the last person to leave his vessel.

The "Three Bells" arrived at this port on the 13th of Jan. with the rescued passengers; and the next day, the sufferers who had been taken from the wreck by the "Kilby" were landed in this city, having been transferred to another vessel.

OPENING OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library was opened for the admission of visitors on Monday, the 9th of January, and was kept open for this purpose only during the residue of the month. At the expiration of that time, the library was to be opened for its appropriate use, under certain regulations which will hereafter be made known. Every person will be freely admitted to the library, without any ticket or other ceremony, on the single condition of correct behavior. The Astor Library building, situated in Lafayette Place, is a plain brick edifice, 70 feet in height, faced with stone, and cost, with the ground, $100,000 —a fourth part of Mr. Astor's munificent bequest. The Trustees have acted according to the wishes of the founder, in erecting a plain, substantial edifice, and reserving the bulk of the fund for the collection and increase of the library itself.

BLOOMERS IN WASHINGTON. — Mrs. Miller, a daughter of Gerrit Smith, excites a great deal of curiosity in Washington, by appearing in full Bloomer costume. Mrs. Miller is handsome and young, and her dress consists of a Scotch plaid frock, which comes down to her knees, and a jaunty black hat and feather, such as the ladies on horseback usually wear. Her father is described as "a burly, good-looking old gentleman, and his costume is like any other plain-dressed citizen."

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.—The problem as to the success of the "Ericsson" approaches a solution. Experiments already made show that the desired amount of pressure may be easily obtained, and full reliance is had that the ship will attain a speed equal to at least nine miles an hour. It is also said that it has been determined to place the "Ericsson" on the route between New York and Havre, as an independent steamer, to replace the temporary vacancy caused by the destruction of the "Humboldt."

FOREIGN.

THE EASTERN WAR.—The Turkish war continues to be the principal topic of interest in our European advices. A severe naval battle has been fought near the harbor of Sinope, attended with great loss of life on both sides. The Russian squadron consisted of six ships of the line, twelve frigates, a brig, and five steamers, and was opposed to the Turkish fleet of fourteen sail. The Turkish admiral was taken prisoner; the flag-ship, containing treasure for the payment of the troops, was sunk; and the whole fleet, except one vessel, was destroyed, after an engagement of an hour's duration. The Turks fought with the most desperate bravery, and caused the Russians the loss, in sunk and burned, of two ships of the line, three frigates, and two steamboats. The shore batteries were totally inefficient for protection. The remaining Russian ships were so badly disabled that they could take no prizes, and could with difficulty make their way back to Sebastopol. The Turkish frigates resisted the fearful odds opposed to them for an hour and a half without flinching. The first of their losses was the Navik, frigate, whose captain, Ali Bey, being menaced with boarding by a three-decker, and having abandoned all hope of successful resistance, heroically blew up his vessel. At the end of the above period the destruction of the Turkish force was frightful and complete.

According to our last advices, the Russians are preparing for operations of a decidedly aggressive character, to be executed as soon as the weather will allow. For this purpose the corps of General Osten-Sacken, with which the Turks have long been threatened, is now actually on their way to reinforce Gorchakoff's army. Up to 18th December, 9,000 men of this corps had crossed the Pruth, and preparations were made to receive continual accessions of troops until the middle of January, when, it was surmised, Kalefat would be attacked. Whenever the attack does take place, the battle will be terrible. The Turks have a world-wide fame as defenders of fortified positions; and the entrenchments at Kalefat are acknowledged by all who have seen them to be of exceeding strength, and constructed with great engineering skill.

General Notices.

GARDEN SEEDS BY MAIL.—We are glad to announce that arrangements have been made with Prof. James J. Mapes, Editor of *The Working Farmer*, to supply us with Garden Seeds of superior quality, raised by himself from the choicest sorts.

These we will send by mail at fifteen cents a package, postage prepaid, and at less prices for larger quantities. In our next number, we shall give a list of kinds, &c.

We are impelled to this movement from a knowledge of the fact, that at all the State and County Fairs the specimens exhibited are apt to be hybrids, and not true to their kind, particularly of garden products. This general dissemination of seeds raised from pure sorts cannot but amend the difficulty if generally adopted, and it shall not be our fault if the project does not succeed. When large quantities are ordered by Societies, to go by express, for distribution among their members, a liberal deduction will be made in price.

Particulars will be given in our next, which will afford ample time for early spring planting.

PHRENOLOGY IN CANADA.—A correspondent writing from Toronto, Canada, speaks in terms of high commendation of the lectures of Mr. A. O'Leary, who had been delivering a course in that place. We notice also in our Canada exchanges many notices in the highest degree complimentary to that gentleman, and appreciatory of the noble science which he so ably advocates. We are glad to learn of his success, and of the spread of Phrenological truth in Canada.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.—Mrs. Lydia F. Fowler, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, will commence in this city, on the first of April next, a course of medical lectures to females, designed to qualify them for nurses. The kind of instruction proposed to be given is *very much needed*, and we trust a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity about to be afforded. Mrs. Fowler is well qualified for the task she has undertaken, and will give entire satisfaction, we doubt not, to all who may attend her course.

In Boston, at 142 Washington street, our New England friends may be promptly accommodated with every thing in our line. Evening classes for teaching practical Phrenology are now in operation. Professional examinations at all hours. Books, Journals, Phrenological Busts, (with the organs marked,) &c., always on hand. Orders by mail, express, or private hand, filled at a moment's notice.

The Crystal Palace, we are happy to announce, remains open, and the great exhibition is to be a permanent institution. New goods, machinery, works of art, etc., will constantly be added to take the place of such as are removed, and thus the novelty and interest of the exhibition will be constantly renewed. It is now open only during the day. It is, without exception, the most attractive place in New York—in fact, better worth a long journey to see than any thing else in America. Let all who have not seen it rejoice that there is still an opportunity. We shall, doubtless, be able in our next to announce more definitely the permanent arrangements of the Exhibition.

Our Philadelphia House, 231 Arch street, is now fairly open, and well stocked with all of the valuable and Reformatory Works published at the New-York establishment. We are happy in receiving from our friends and patrons the most hearty congratulations on this successful opening and commencement.

Already, our Cabinet there has been visited, with evident satisfaction, by many hundreds of the most intelligent citizens, and also by large numbers of friends from the country, who trade in Philadelphia.

A course of Phrenological Lectures will probably be delivered in Philadelphia during the winter, or early in the spring; further notice of which will be given in the next number of The Phrenological Journal.

Always happy to oblige.—Not a few of our good friends and patrons omit, at the proper time, to renew their subscriptions, and, when too late, request us to send *back numbers*, or to let their subscriptions begin with "last July," for example, regretting that they had not "re-subscribed more promptly," and so forth. Now it is not possible for us to keep twenty thousand extra "back numbers" with which to supply an *uncert in* demand. But, when we have extra numbers, or extra volumes, we will cheerfully send them to all who wish, at subscription prices. The safest way, however, to keep complete files of the Journal, is to renew subscriptions promptly, at the beginning of the volumes.

California and Oregon.—It gives us pleasure to make the following announcement:

Dr. George M. Bourne, agent for California, and Oregon, 205 Clay street, San Francisco, will furnish the Journals, *prepaid* from San Francisco at two dollars per annum, in advance, for single subscriptions, and to clubs of ten or more at one dollar per annum, in advance.

Country Merchants, visiting New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, to purchase goods, may, at the same time, have packed and shipped as freight, Books, Busts, etc. from our establishments. Remittances may also be made through the merchants; or drafts on Eastern houses, properly endorsed, payable to our own order, will be the most acceptable. We pay cost of exchange. Our publications are in demand throughout the country, and especially so in the South and West—even in California and Oregon—while the market much nearer home is far from being supplied.

Books may be obtained by return of mail, when *single* copies are desired; but when wanted in quantities to sell again, they should be sent by express, as freight, or by some merchant, when visiting New York

Henry C. Morton, of Louisville, Ky., will supply, at wholesale and retail, all works published by Fowlers and Wells.

In Detroit, Mich., our publications may be had at the wholesale bookstore of S. D. Elwood and Co., at New York prices.

In South Bend, Indiana, our publications may be obtained of Messrs. Witter and Miller, at New York prices.

Literary Notices.

Bibliographie.—Une Maison pour tous, par O. S. Fowler.—Le Nouveau Cuisinier hydropathe par R. T. Trall, M.D. En vente chez Fowlers et Wells, Editeurs, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York.

Tels sont les titres modestes de deux nouveaux ouvrages mis en vente chez ces éditeurs qui, par le choix de leurs publications, ont fait de leurs noms le synonyme de l'utile et de l'agréable. Personne n'a jamais mieux compris que MM. Fowlers et Wells combien le physique influe sur le moral, et réciprequement. Aussi, toutes leurs publications tendent-elles à développer, à grandir l'un par l'autre. Dans l'officine de ces savants éditeurs, l'homme trouvera tous les moyens de se connaître lui-même, et, par cette connaissance, d'atteindre le but constant de son activité: le bonheur de l'esprit par la satisfaction du corps.

L'objet du premier livre que nous annonçons aujourd'hui est suffisamment annoncé par son titre: *Une Maison pour tous*. L'auteur y décrit un nouveau mode de construction moins coûteux qu'aucun autre: il est par là à la portée du pauvre, qui, pour une faible somme, et presque sans ouvriers, pourra s'élever une demeure très confortable. Il préconise le gravier solidifié sur la brique, la pierre et le bois, et démontre la supériorité de l'octogone sur la parallélogramme dans la forme a donner aux maisons. L'auteur s'occupe en outre d'horticulture et d'agriculture, et en parle de manière à faire écouter ses conseils. Dans un pays naissant comme celui-ci, un livre semblable doit être de le plus grand utilité; en évitant les tâtonnements à ceux qui le consulteraient, il ferait realiser de grandes économies.

Le second ouvrage, le *Nouveau Cuisinier hydropathe*, est tout un traité scientifique sur l'hygiène et l'alimentation. La routine, qui préside généralement à ces choses si importantes, est, dans ce livre, remplacée par la science chimique et médicale. En France, de savants praticiens ont fait un art de la cuisine; et Brillat-Savarin, dans un livre qui restera, a fixé l'opinion sur l'importance du sujet. Le Dr. T. Trall enlève au hasard la satisfaction d'une branche de besoins qui ne doit plus appartenir qu'à l'expérience. Son livre est plein d'excellents principes; s'ils sont mis en pratique, comme nous n'en doutons pas, car ils sont d'une application facile, ils auront une grande influence, non seulement sur la santé, mais encore sur la moralité publiques.

C'est ainsi que MM. Fowlers et Wells, par des publications éminemment *positives*, contribuent à accélérer le progrès déjà si rapide qui place ce peuple au premier rang, en mettant à la portée de tous ce comfort qui, dans le vieux monde, n'est le partage que du petit nombre.—*Le Républicain, N. Y.*

[TRANSLATION.]

A Home for All. By O. S. Fowler.—New Hydropathic Cook Book. By R. T. Trall, M. D. Fowlers and Wells, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York.

Such are the modest titles of these two new works lately published by Messrs. Fowlers and Wells, who, by the choice of their publications, have made their names synonymous with whatever is useful and agreeable. No one has ever understood better than these gentlemen how mind and body mutually affect each other. All their publications, moreover, tend to promote the growth and development of both. In the rooms of these learned publishers one may find all the means to obtain a knowledge of himself, and through that knowledge to attain the object of his constant efforts—happiness of soul, by the harmonious action of the bodily powers.

The object of the first of these works is sufficiently indicated by the title—*A Home for All*. The author describes a new mode of building, less expensive than any other, and within the reach of the poor, who for a small sum, and almost without workmen, may erect for themselves comfortable houses. He extols the solidified gravel wall above stone, brick, and wood, and demonstrates the superiority of the octagon over the parallelogram, as the form for the construction of houses. The author has occupied himself also with agriculture and horticulture, and speaks in a way which commands the attention of the reader. In a country as newly-born as this, such a book must be of the greatest utility; those who consult it will no longer grope in the dark in this matter, but will be enabled to realize great economies.

The second work, the *New Hydropathic Cook Book*, is a thorough scientific treatise on Hygiene and Dietetics. The routine which generally governs in these important matters is here replaced by chemical and medical science. In France, learned practitioners have made cookery an art; and Brillat-Savarin, in a book which will live, has demonstrated the importance of the subject. Dr. Trall has at least the satisfaction of possessing that knowledge of the subject which only experience can give. His book is full of excellent principles, which, if put in practice—as we doubt not they will be, for they are easy of application—will have a great influence, not only upon the health, but also upon the morality of the public.

It is in this way that Messrs. Fowlers and Wells, by their eminently *positive* publications, contribute to accelerate the progress, already so rapid, which has placed this nation in the first rank, and which brings to the doors of all that comfort which in the old world is the portion only of the few.

The New Illustrated Hydropathic Quarterly Review. No. 2, January, 1854. New York: Fowlers and Wells. [Price $2 a year, in advance.]

The second number of this new professional magazine of the Hydropathic school is before us. It is even better than the first, which has received such high praise. All its articles are of sterling value, and will command the attention and respect of even those who are not prepared to receive their doctrines in full. We commend it to physicians of all schools as worthy of their careful and candid perusal. The following are the titles of some of the principal articles: The Movement-Cures, (illustrated,) by R. T. Trall, M.D.; Dyspepsia, by James C. Jackson, M.D.; Colds and Relapses by Levi Reuben, M.D.; Hysteria, (illustrated,) by Joel Shew, M.D.; Modus Operandi of Medicines, (illustrated,) by R. T. Trall, M.D.; Philosophy of Common Colds, by G. H. Taylor, M.D.; The Hunger-Cure, by E. A. Kittredge, M.D.; Water-Crises, by S. O. Gleason. M. D,

The New Hydropathic Family Physician.—A Ready Prescriber and Hygienic Adviser with reference to the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents, and Casualties of every kind, with a Glossary, Table of Contents, and Index complete; the whole illustrated with nearly Three Hundred Engravings. By Joel Shew, M.D. Published by Fowlers and Wells, New York. One large volume of 816 pages, substantially bound in library style. [Price, with postage prepaid by mail, $2 50.]

The following is a brief statement of the subject-matter contained in this work;

Anatomical, Physiological, and Hygienic Dissertations, the whole being illustrated with numerous Physiological, Anatomical, and other engravings.

The Nature of Disease: its different Characters and Forms; Sex, Age, Temperament, and Race, as affecting it Symptomatology, Pain, Physiologically and Pathologically considered; Rules for Management in the Sick-room.

A detailed description of the various diseases to which the human body is subject, together with a full and explicit explanation of the methods of Prevention and Cure, according to Hydropathic principles.

The Management of Wounds, Hemorrhages, Fractures, Dislocations, Scalds, Burns, Poisoning, and other physical calamities, the whole illustrated with a great variety of pictorial engravings.

The Hydropathic Treatment of the Diseases of Females, together with advice concerning Menstruation Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Management of Infants.

The Water-Cure Processes fully illustrated and explained; Sea and all other forms of Bathing; the proper temperature of Baths, and the Philosophy of the Action of Water upon the System, both externally and internally.

The Effects of Air, Exercise and Diet; the natural Dietetic Character of Man; Rules of Diet, and Regimen generally; the Hunger-Cure, with especial reference to the treatment of chronic diseases.

The Drug-Practice: its dangers and evils candidly stated and confirmed by facts and experience, contrasted with the Hydropathic treatment.

Hydropathic Establishments; their Location, Formation, and Right Management; together with considerations upon Water, Air, Scenery, Occupation, Exercise, Instruction Amusement, &c., &c.

The Hydropathic Family Physician is designed to be the most elaborate and complete popular work on the Domestic Practice of Hydropathy.

MINNESOTA AND ITS RESOURCES; To which are appended Camp-Fire Sketches; or Notes of a Trip from St. Paul to Pembina and Selkirk Settlements on the Red River of the North. By J. WESLEY BOND. New York: REDFIELD. 1853. [Price, prepaid by mail, $1 25.]

Mr. Bond has given us a very interesting book on a very interesting country, furnishing a reliable work of reference, and one of the highest value to those intending to remove thither. It is intended as a brief general view of Minnesota, as it was and as it is. As a guide to the emigrant and the tourist in search of general information and pleasure, it contains much valuable information. An Appendix and a Map add to the value of the work.

ART AND INDUSTRY, as Represented in the Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, 1854; showing the Progress and State of the various Useful and Æsthetic Pursuits. From the *New York Tribune*. Revised and edited by HORACE GREELEY. New York: REDFIELD. 1853 [Price, prepaid by mail, $1 25.]

The book is made up of a series of articles, descriptive and critical, which have appeared in the *New York Tribune* during the past year, in exposition of the Crystal Palace and its contents. They were deemed worthy of a more permanent form, as they truly are, and the handsome volume before us is the result

The different essays being from various pens, are of quite unequal interest and merit, but all are worthy of perusal and preservation.

JANUARY AND JUNE: Being Outdoor Thinkings and Fireside Musings. By BENJ. F. TAYLOR. New York: SAMUEL HUESTON. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, $1 25.]

The mere utilitarian—the matter-of-fact, money-making man of the world, who has little time and less taste for any "musings" which have not reference to stocks and dividends and who would not exchange a share in the Eldorado Gold Mining Company for a title-deed to all Dreamland, will not want this book, and therefore will do well not to waste his time in reading our notice of it; but those who recognize the "use of beauty," who love nature in all her varied manifestations, and who are not ashamed to dream occasionally, while wide-awake, will thank us for calling their attention to it.

We cannot readily describe Mr. Taylor's charming book. It reminds one of Ik Marvel's *Reveries* and *Dream-Life*, without being like them. We would give it a place on the same shelf in our library. It is a record of the thoughts and feelings awakened in the soul of the artist and poet by the little incidents of a daily close communion with nature. There is a delightful freshness in the thoughts with which the pages teem. The style is peculiar but lively, playful, idiomatic, and, withal, a little quaint. But to be appreciated it must be read. Take our word for it, it is one of the pleasantest books of the season.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARTFORD BIBLE CONVENTION. Reported Phonographically by ANDREW J. GRAHAM. New York: Published by the Committee; PARTRIDGE AND BRITTAN, Agents. 1854

Here we have a full and correct report of what was said and done at this much-talked of gathering. Several able speakers took part in the discussions on that occasion, and those particularly interested in the question at issue will be glad to have their remarks in this permanent form. The Committee express their entire satisfaction with the able and intelligent manner in which Mr. Graham discharged his laborious and difficult task as reporter.

PAMPHLETS, ETC.

NORTON'S LITERARY REGISTER, 1854, is a useful manual for literary men, booksellers, and book-buyers. It contains much useful matter pertaining to books, libraries, education, etc. *New York*: C. B. NORTON. [Price, prepaid by mail, 50 cts.]

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—Grace Greenwood's new and pretty juvenile monthly receives, as it richly deserves the highest praise from all quarters. The *Illustrated London News* thus speaks of it:

"We seldom notice works of this class; but we have been so charmed with the elegance and simplicity of the *Little Pilgrim*—its high aim and generous sentiments—that we cannot forbear introducing it to our readers with a hearty recommendation of its pages to all who may be able to obtain a perusal of them. The talented editor has just returned to America after a lengthened visit to Europe; and it would be well for both countries were exchange visits to either country so full of pleasant memories as those stored up by Grace Greenwood—not hoarded for selfish ends; but preserved for general dispersion among the young intellects of America.

"Commending the work highly, welcoming it cordially, and wishing our Transatlantic sister an abundant measure of success, we take our leave of the *Little Pilgrim*."

WHAT THE SISTER ARTS TEACH AS TO FARMING, is the topic of Horace Greeley's address before the Indiana State Agricultural Society. It is full of important suggestions and should be in the hands of every intelligent farmer in the land. New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS. [Price, prepaid by mail, 15 cts.]

THE DESTINY OF AMERICA, an eloquent and timely Speech, delivered by Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD at the dedication of Capital University, at Columbus, Ohio. For sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS. [Price, prepaid by mail, 15 cents.]

MUSIC.

We recommend to our music loving friends the piano-forte and music warehouse of Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, New York. (See his card in our advertising department.) Among the music lately published by him are the following popular pieces: "The Water Spirits; words by James Simonds, music by Thomas Baker, leader of Jullien's orchestra; a favorite duet. "Eva to her Papa," as sung by that juvenile genius, Little Cordelia Howard, in her original character of the "gentle Eva," in "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" words and music by Geo. C. Howard. "The Katy-did Song," by Thomas Baker. "Katy did"—what? Here we have the answer, all in a song, and a beautiful one it is too. "The Good-for-Nothing Polka," by Thomas Baker; dedicated to Miss Annie Lonsdale. "Despair Not," a sacred duett and quartette; words by J. H., music by V. C. Taylor. "The Prodigal Son," a sacred quartette or chorus, harmonized and arranged for the piano-forte by Henry C. Watson. "Do Good," a song and chorus; words by J. R. Orton, music by I. B. Woodbury. "The Dying Words of Little Katy," by Thomas Baker. This is a popular piece founded on Solon Robinson's story of "Hot Corn." "Van der Weyde's Gift-Polka for 1854," presented to his pupils and music-loving friends. "La Prima Donna Polka," by Van der Weyde. "Song of the Blind Flower Girl;" poetry from Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," music by Van der Weyde.

PROGRESS IN MUSIC.—The spirit of the age demands progress in everything—in the fine arts as well as in mental, moral, or physical science, or whatever is necessary to the ultimate development and perfect happiness of the human race. In music, especially, should there be constant progress made. Indeed, enlightened improvement and practical utility are necessary conditions of the growth of a proper musical spirit—the foundation of all true musical taste. We are glad to know that among the leading musicians of this country, there are those who recognize and act upon these fundamental principles. The *New York Musical Review* is the organ of the American *progressive* school of music; and subscribers to it will fortnightly receive such an accession to their stock of musical emotions as will enable them to keep pace, in this respect, with the onward spirit of the age. For terms of the *Musical Review*, see advertisement.

Notes and Queries.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTERS.—J. I., Conway, Mass. When we said "we propose to give" the Biographies and Phrenological Developments of the distinguished individuals to whom you refer, we meant just what we said; but unforeseen obstacles were found to exist in reference to some of them, which prevented the execution of our design, as far as they are concerned. Some of them we hope still to be able to give; we shall *try* to give them *all*, sooner or later, together with a great many other noted individuals, in all professions and pursuits.

BACK VOLUMES.—A. E. C. All the back numbers of the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1852 and 1853 can be had—the volumes of each year, bound separately, at $1.50 per copy. Previous volumes are out of print.

CONTINUITY, &c.—F. F. C., a young man, wishes to be informed how he may best improve Continuity, Calculation, and Firmness.

Answer—By their habitual EXERCISE. Continuity: by dwelling patiently upon things, never suffering an object to pass from your mind till it is accomplished. *Mental patiences* may well express this function and its culture. Much also depends on the health. When the brain is oppressed by over-action and want of exercise, continuity of mental action is difficult. Firmness: by cool, decided perseverance, and steady adherence to opinions and lines of conduct once adopted. Calculation: by reckoning figures *in the head* rather than by slate and pencil. Indeed, all kinds of arithmetical exercise—adding, subtracting, dividing, and multiplying in the head or by rule—cultivates it, but mental arithmetic the most. We know of nothing as a discipline of this faculty, unless it be Colburn's Arithmetic, very common some twenty-five or thirty years ago, but which may or may not be had now.

SEWING MACHINES.—A. A. H. We cannot undertake, with our limited opportunities for investigating the matter, to decide the vexed question, "Which is the *best* sewing-machine?" With regard to the practical results of these inventions taken together, we have no doubt. The days of sewing by hand are numbered. There are some difficulties still to be overcome, but the great question of the practicability of machine-sewing is settled. We should think Avery's machine well adapted to *your* purpose. It is good for making pantaloons and coats, but not shirts. It is adapted to sewing crooked and short seams. An intelligent and active girl can sew the seams of from twenty to thirty pairs of pants in a day with it. The seams made by this machine cannot rip. The price is $40.

SKELETONS FROM INDIAN MOUNDS.—W. C. S. asks: "Have you ever examined any skeletons taken from Indian mounds (as they are sometimes called) common in some parts of the West? If so, will you give us the result of your examination? If not, would it not be an interesting field for phrenological investigation? There are many reasons for believing that they were *not* the ancestors of our present Indians."

We have in our Cabinet several skulls from those mounds, which are strongly marked, and differ widely from those of the present race of North American Indians.

We should be very glad to obtain for our collection a complete skeleton from those old mounds. Will not some friend of phrenological science procure for our museum a specimen? We have mummies from Egypt; why not skeletons from the Indian mounds?

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—Elisha Milton wishes to know what we think of the "revision of the Bible." Though this is quite out of our line, yet we cheerfully give our private opinion, that its revision, and especially the *discussion* it is occasioning, will eventuate in the ascertainment and propagation of moral and religious truth.

BALANCE OF HEAD.—Mr. Y. inquires: "Should a well-balanced head measure as much in the posterior as anterior region?" Not quite. Intellect should lead off and control in the councils of mind.

SELF-CULTURE.—F. W. C. W. will find the information he desires in SELF-CULTURE. He requires to cultivate Firmness, Combativeness, Self-Esteem, and his general health, by out-of-door labor and exposures.

LECTURING.—J. C. R. sends us a scale of his phrenological developments, and asks us if he should succeed as a lecturer on Phrenology and kindred sciences. We see nothing to prevent, but would advise a thorough course of reading of all that pertains to the subject before commencing.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.—D. C. H. It is impossible at present to give you the information you ask. We shall keep the subject in view, and report progress as it comes to our knowledge.

THE CHARACTER FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE.—M. W., Washington, Tenn. Send us a likeness, with $3, and we will comply with your wishes.

Advertisements.

A LIMITED space of this Journal will be given to advertisements, on the following terms:

For a full page, one month, ...	$75 00
For one column, one month, ...	20 00
For a half column, one month, . . .	12 00
For a card of four lines, or less, one month,	1 00

At these prices the smallest advertisement amounts to LESS THAN ONE CENT A LINE FOR EVERY THOUSAND COPIES, our edition being never less than 40,000 copies.

Payment in advance for transient advertisements, or for a single insertion, at the rates above named, should be remitted.

All advertisements in the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL should be sent to the Publishers by the first of the month preceding that in which they are expected to appear.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, 1854—A Beautiful Engraving in Each Number!—The Living Age has been abundantly honored by the approbation of the best judges; it has been pronounced to be sound and vigorous; various and entertaining; full of spirit and life; uniting the qualities which gratify the scholar, the philosopher, and the man of business, with those which recommend it to their wives and children. We shall now endeavor to add to these intrinsic excellences the greater attractions of Art; and beginning with 1854, every number will contain an impression from a beautiful Steel Plate. The 52 Plates a year will alone be worth the price of subscription.

This work is made up of the elaborate and stately Essays of the EDINBURGH, QUARTERLY, and other Reviews; and BLACKWOOD'S noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain Scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History and Common Life, by the sagacious SPECTATOR, the sparkling EXAMINER, the judicious ATHENÆUM, the busy and industrious LITERARY GAZETTE, the sensible and comprehensive BRITANNIA, the sober and respectable CHRISTIAN OBSERVER; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval Reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, NEW MONTHLY, FRASER'S, TAIT'S, AINSWORTH'S, HOOD'S and SPORTING MAGAZINES, and of CHAMBERS'S admirable JOURNAL. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from PUNCH; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of THE TIMES. We shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British colonies.

The LIVING AGE is published every Saturday, by LITTELL, SON & COMPANY, corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, Boston; Price 12½ cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

POSTAGE FREE.—We will send the LIVING AGE, postage free, to all subscribers within the United States who remit in advance, directly to the Office of Publication, the sum of six dollars; thus placing our distant subscribers on the same footing as those nearer to us, and making the whole country our neighborhood.

Feb tf LITTELL, SON & COMPANY, Boston.

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW AND CHORAL ADVOCATE is the cheapest Musical Paper in the world. This Journal (which has heretofore been published monthly) commenced its fifth year in January, and thenceforward it will be published every two weeks—on every other Thursday; thereby giving more than twice as much matter without any increase of price. Each number contains sixteen quarto pages, four of which are new music, consisting of glees, hymn tunes, chants, anthems, dedication and holiday pieces, and, in short, every variety of music adapted to purposes of religious worship, to public occasions, and to the home circle; all of which will be of a practical character, and such as can be sung by persons of ordinary musical attainments. In the Editorial department of the REVIEW are engaged (in addition to Mr. Cady, the former editor) gentlemen of the highest talent and ripest musical experience, among whom are, GEORGE F. ROOT, WM. B. BRADBURY, THOS. HASTINGS, and LOWELL MASON; and its circle of correspondence, home and foreign, is complete. The music alone in a volume would cost over five dollars in the usual form. Besides this, there will be an immense amount of musical news, essays, criticism, instruction, &c., &c., ALL FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR! Every one feeling a particle of interest in the cause of music will surely subscribe. The REVIEW will also be a regular medium for the announcement of new musical publications by all the leading publishing-houses in the Union. The subscription list of this paper is now larger than that of any similar Journal in the world, and the new arrangements, rendering it the cheapest as well as (it is hoped) the most valuable musical paper ever published, must largely increase its already unparalleled circulation.

The demand for improvement, which the spirit of the age calls for, in every department of Science and Art, will be fully met by the NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it worthy of the age and country.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, or six copies for five dollars, always in advance. Specimen numbers sent on receipt of two letter postage-stamps. Address (always post-paid) MASON BROTHERS, 23 Park Row, New York.
Feb 1t

COURSE OF MEDICAL INSTRUCTION FOR FEMALES.—MRS. LYDIA F. FOWLER, M. D., will commence a course of private Medical Lectures to Females, at the Hall of Metropolitan Medical College, 68 East Broadway, on the first Tuesday in April, to continue eight weeks.

These Lectures are designed especially for ladies wishing to qualify themselves for skilful nurses, and as a foundation for those who are intending to pursue Medicine as a Profession. They will embrace an ample review of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Practical Medicine, and all other points essential to such a course of instruction. They will be illustrated by Diagrams, Dissections, Manikins, &c. TERMS.—For the full course of Lectures, $14.00.

For further information, address LYDIA F. FOWLER, 223 East Broadway New York. Feb 2t

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—THE DAILY TRIBUNE, having completed its twelfth year on the 11th of last April, was enlarged more than one-fourth, or to the size of THE LONDON TIMES, making it considerably larger than any other cheap Daily published in this country, or in the world. No change in price was made in consequence of the enlargement.

OUR SEMI-WEEKLY, EUROPEAN AND CALIFORNIA editions were enlarged simultaneously and equally with the Daily, and also without any increase of price. We respectfully solicit a comparison of our Semi-Weekly at $3 per annum (two copies sent a full year for $5, and ten copies for $20), with any $4 or $5 Semi-Weekly, and will cheerfully send copies for this purpose upon direct or post paid application.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE—Enlarged. The New York Weekly Tribune entered on its thirteenth year on the 3d of September, when it was in like manner enlarged to the size of the Semi-Weekly and Daily, adding more than one-fourth to its capacity—also without increase of price.

THE TRIBUNE has not now its character to make or to proclaim. It has not been and never can be a mere party organ. It has supported the Whig party because the distinctive principles of that party appeared to favor the great ends which it has labored to subserve; it never advocated a measure because it was proposed or sustained by the Whig party. It holds itself at all times as free to condemn unsound principles, unwise measures or corrupt acts, should the two former be propounded, or the latter perpetrated by Whigs, as though they had emanated from the hostile camp. In so far as Peace, Liberty, Education, Temperance, Internal Improvement, and Industrial Development, may be subserved by acting with the Whig party, it must continue to be, as it has been, Whig.

Though never acting with any Abolition or other one-idea party, THE TRIBUNE is, and must be, the relentless foe of Human Slavery, as of whatever else tends to degrade Labor and obstruct the intellectual and social development of any portion of mankind. Were it able to perceive that a vote in New York could abolish Slavery in Carolina, it might attach itself to some one of the expressly Antislavery parties; lacking that light, it declines to abandon the substance for the shadow of political good. But, while it does not see its way clear to any effective political action against Slavery in the States which now cherish it, it regards the defeat of whatever effort to extend the giant wrong under the Flag of our Union, or to obstruct by its power the progress of Abolition in other lands as among the most urgent and sacred of public duties, not to be subordinated to any party consideration whatever. And, while it does not propose to make Antislavery the basis of political action, other than defensive, it will neglect no opportunity, remit no effort, so to diffuse Light and Truth as to render the continuance of Slavery impossible in a land irradiated by the sun of Christianity, and boasting itself the great exemplar of Political Justice and law-guarded freedom.

For temperance in all things, but especially the disuse of Intoxicating Beverages and the legal suppression of the Liquor Traffic, we shall struggle, as we have struggled, unflinchingly and untiringly. We regard the Maine Law as essentially the most beneficent statute of our day, and confidently hope to see it soon prevail universally.

The Congressional Reports and Washington Correspondence will, as heretofore, be both reliable and satisfactory.

The markets for Grain, Cattle, Cotton, and other products of the country, will receive proper attention and be reliably reported in THE TRIBUNE.

On our correspondence with the most important points throughout the world we need not here dilate. Briefly—we shall spare no expense to keep our readers well advised on every subject of interest, and doubt not that the same generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to us will continue to repay all our exertions.

TERMS.

(PAYMENT IN ALL CASES REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.)

DAILY TRIBUNE.—Mail Subscribers, $5 a year; $1 50 for three months.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Single Copy, one year, $3 00; Two Copies, $5 00; Five Copies, $11 25.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Single Copy, one year, $2 00; Three Copies, $5 00; Five Copies, $8 00; Ten Copies, $12 00; Twenty Copies, (to one address,) $20 00.

A limited amount of space in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be appropriated to Advertising.

The extremely low price at which THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now furnished to Club subscribers absolutely precludes our allowing any commissions, either in money or by an extra paper.

☞ The Weekly Tribune continues to be furnished to clergymen of all denominations, at ONE DOLLAR per annum.

☞ The Postage on the Tribune to any part of the United States, TO SUBSCRIBERS, is a half cent each, or $1 56 per year on the DAILY, 52 cents on the Semi-Weekly, and 26 cents on the Weekly.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment.

Any one wishing to receive THE TRIBUNE need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, enclose the money, and write the name of the subscriber, with the Post-Office, County and State, and direct the letter to

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Tribune Office, New York.

☞ Notes of all specie-paying Banks in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper at par. Money enclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in any Post Office in the United States, may be considered at our risk; but a description of the bills ought in all cases to be left with the Postmaster. G. & McE.

WATERS' GREAT MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENT.—HORACE WATERS, the dealer in Musical Instruments, at No 333 Broadway, has created an immense excitement in the public mind by his energetic, bold and original method of doing business, and his warerooms are constantly crowded with customers. He is the agent for the sale of Gilbert & Co.'s superior Pianos, and Smith's Melodeons, and is constantly supplied with a large and valuable collection of these instruments, from which selections can be made on terms both satisfactory and advantageous. Attentive to every visitor who may favor him with a call, it is not at all surprising that his business should flourish; and we advise all who wish to be liberally and fairly dealt with in the purchase of either a Piano or a Melodeon, to call and test the quality of those on sale at his establishment. It may not be an uninteresting fact to a great number, and so we state it, that HORACE WATERS will receive payments in monthly instalments from those who desire the convenience. This is certainly better than hiring an instrument. Feb 1t

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NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—New Winter Arrangement, commencing Jan. 2, 1854.

TRAINS FROM NEW YORK FOR NEW HAVEN.—Accom.—At 7 and 11.30 A. M.; and 6.10 P. M.

EXPRESS.—At 8 A. M.; 3 and 4 P. M. The 8 A. M. train stops at Stamford and Bridgeport; the 3 P. M. at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport; the 4 P. M. at Stamford and Bridgeport.

FOR PORT CHESTER AND BRIDGEPORT.—SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—At 9 15 A. M. and 6.15 P. M. for Port Chester; and 5 P. M. for Bridgeport.

FOR BOSTON, VIA HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WORCESTER.—EXPRESS.—At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dine and sup at Springfield.

FOR CONNECTICUT RIVER, VERMONT RAILROADS, AND MONTREAL.—EXPRESS.—At 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield.

FOR ACCOMMODATION TRAIN OF THE NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD R. R.—At 11.30 A. M.

FOR CANAL RAILROAD.—At 8 and 11 30 A. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN AND NEW LONDON R. R.—EXPRESS.—At 8 A. M. to New London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 3 P. M. to New London only.

FOR HOUSATONIC AND NAUGATUCK R. R.—EXPRESS.—At 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR DANBURY AND NORWALK R. R.—ACCOM.—At 7 A. M., and Express at 3 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW YORK. FROM NEW HAVEN.—Accom.—At 5 30, 6 45, and 9.35 A. M., and 4 P. M.

EXPRESS.—At 1.10 and 9.35 P. M.

FROM NORWALK AND PORT CHESTER.—SPECIAL ACCOM. trains from Norwalk.—At 6 A. M.; from Port Chester at 5.30 A. M. and 3.50 P. M.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station Houses and Hotels.

Vice Pres't. and Supt.'s Office, No. 27 Canal Street, New York. Ass't. Supt.'s Office, Station House, New Haven. Feb 1t

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HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers Street daily for Albany and Troy.

On and after Monday, Dec. 5, 1853, the Trains will run as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN—7 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

MAIL TRAIN—9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M. and 3 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAINS—5 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6 P. M.

FOR TARRYTOWN—At 10½ P. M.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Way Passenger Trains at 7.10 A. M. and 4 P. M., from Chambers Street; and Way, Freight and Passenger Train at 10 A. M. from Chambers Street.

FOR PEEKSKILL—At 5½ P. M.

The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains, stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th, and 31st Streets.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS—At 3.40 P. M. from Canal Street for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

EDMUND FRENCH, Superintendent.

NEW YORK DAILY SUN.—This popular paper, read by upwards of Two Hundred Thousand persons daily, is mailed to Country Subscribers in season for the early trains at $4 per year, or $1 per quarter, payable in advance.

POSTAGE ON THE SUN.

To any Post Office in the State of New York, 78 cents per year, payable quarterly (19½ cents) in advance.

To any Post Office out of the State of New York, but within the United States, $1 56 cents per year, payable quarterly (39 cents) in advance.

MOSES S. BEACH, Publisher,
Sole Proprietor of the Sun Establishment,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets,
Feb 3t New York.

HOPES AND HELPS FOR THE YOUNG OF BOTH SEXES, relating to the Formation of Character, Choice of Avocation, Health, Amusement, Music, Conversation, Cultivation of Intellect, Moral Sentiment, Social Affection, Courtship and Marriage. By Rev. G. S. WEAVER, author of "Lectures on Mental Science," &c.

"Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."—BIBLE.

New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS, Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau Street. Boston: 142 Washington Street. Philadelphia: 231 Arch Street.

So desirous are the Publishers to give this excellent work the widest possible circulation, and to place it within the reach of all young men and all young women, that they make the following liberal offer:

For sixty-two cents, a copy of the cheap edition will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any post-office in the United States.

For one dollar, two copies will be sent.
For five dollars, twelve copies.
For ten dollars, twenty-five copies.
And any additional number at the same rates.

Agents would do well, in every neighborhood, to place a copy of this book in the hands of every family. It will be found invaluable to every youth, male and female, and of great service to Parents, Guardians, and Teachers.

When any considerable number of copies are wanted, they should be sent by express, or as freight. Single copies, by mail. All letters and orders, with remittances, should be post-paid, and directed as follows:

FOWLERS AND WELLS,
Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau Street, New York.

T. S. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE gives over 900 large double column octavo pages of Choice Reading Matter in a year. Also, from 12 to 15 Steel Engravings, of a high order of excellence; besides from 150 to 200 Fine Wood Engravings, all for $1 25, in Clubs of Four Subscribers!

The Cheapest Monthly Magazine in the World. No Periodical in the United States has been more generally or more warmly commended by the Press than the "HOME MAGAZINE."

☞ Send for Specimen Numbers. They will be furnished free of charge.

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☞ The Home Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book sent one year for $3 50. Address, post-paid,

T. S. ARTHUR & Co.
Feb. 2t bo 107 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON SQUARE WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT, No 91 South Sixth Street.—Drs. H. F. MEIER and T. D. REA, Proprietors. Obstetrics, and general practice attended to.

FIRST, BEST AND CHEAPEST!!! THE NEW YORK WEEKLY SUN, established in 1836, is the first dollar-a-year weekly newspaper ever published. Independent of all political parties and cliques; sustained by all the resources of The Sun Establishment in its collections of the latest news from every part of the world, by telegraph and by correspondents; ever offering something new in the way of Stories and BON-MOTS, reports of Inventions, Prices Current, Markets, Recipes, Marriages and Deaths, etc., its title to the appellation of The Best Newspaper to be had for the same money is unquestionable, while the rate at which it is furnished demonstrates it to be, size and contents considered, by far the cheapest paper in the world.

Any person may obtain the paper by simply enclosing One Dollar in a letter, writing in it his name and the name of the nearest Post Office, and of the County and State where he resides, and directing it to "MOSES S. BEACH, Sun Office, New York."

The postage on the Weekly Sun to any place in the State of New York, is only thirteen cents per year, payable quarterly (3¼ cents) in advance. To any place out of the State, but in any part of the United States, the postage is twenty-six cents a year, payable quarterly (6½ cents) in advance.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For a single copy, one year, ...	$1 00
Club of 6 copies, ...	5 00
Club of 12 copies, ...	10 00
Club of 20 copies, ...	15 00

All subscriptions should be sent by mail (post-paid) directed to the Publisher.

☞ No travelling agents are employed.
Specimen copies sent gratis when desired.

MOSES S. BEACH, Publisher,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets,
Feb 3t New York City.

"AMERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE," FOR FEBRUARY, 1854.—This valuable Publication, kept "POSTED UP" by the RAILWAY COMPANIES themselves, is issued monthly. In addition to our usual amount of information, we have a NEW RAILWAY MAP, got up at great expense to accompany the Guide. The price will remain 12½ cents single copy, $1 a hundred, wholesale. We will devote a few pages to Advertisements, and our IMMENSE EDITION is sufficient guaranty of its utility.

Send your orders to DINSMORE & Co., No. 9 Spruce Street, New York. Feb 1t

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WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—The only Safes with Wilder's patent and Rich's patent combined, are made by STEARNS & MARVIN, 146 Water Street, New York. The sole Proprietors of Rich's Patent and joint Proprietors of Wilder's Patent with Silas C. Herring.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 22, 1852.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co: Gentlemen—On the night of the 11th instant my entire stock, consisting of oils, candles, white lead, rubber-springs and packing—also a very great quantity of other merchandise—was consumed by fire. Your Safe containing my books was in the hottest part of the fire, and every thing in it was saved in the most perfect condition. I had used the gas for a moment at dark, and the box of matches used to light it was, as is our custom, put into the Safe, for I consider them dangerous things to leave about. The matches and the books were all of my whole stock that had not the mark of fire upon them. Unfortunately for me, you have here had proof of the goodness of your Salamanders, to the perfect satisfaction of every one who witnessed the destruction of my store.

Yours very respectfully, LEWIS M. HATCH.

An assortment of these Safes, of various sizes, always on hand, at the depot, 146 Water Street, New York.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
(Successors to Rich & Co.,) the only manufacturers of Salamander Safes, combining WILDER'S and RICH'S Patents. Feb 1t

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CANCERS, SCROFULA, WHITE SWELLING, SCALD HEAD, &c.—Dr. GILBERT, whose success in treating and curing the above diseases in New Orleans and other cities of the South and West, has no parallel in the records of the healing art, has opened an office at 483 Broadway.

During the last 16 years, Dr. G. has acquired and sustained the most enviable and widely extended reputation in the cure of Cancers and Wens, WITHOUT ANY ASSISTANCE FROM THE SURGEON'S KNIFE—cases that have frequently re-appeared, after amputation, in other parts of the body, and have defied the skill of the best physicians both in the United States and in Europe.

The results of his practice show complete and perfect cures, in 18 cases out of 20, of CANCERS, WENS, WHITE SWELLINGS, TETTER, SCALD-HEAD, OLD and OBSTINATE ULCERS, and CHRONIC FEMALE DISEASES.

For further information in relation to Dr. G.'s practical success, the public are referred to countless testimonials from the most eminent men in society, (from the Senate, the Pulpit, the Bar, Physicians of the highest eminence, the Army, the Navy, and the private walks of life,) now in the possession of Dr Gilbert, and to the numerous cases at the present moment under his treatment, rapidly progressing to the most perfect cures.

Dr. Gilbert invites all who are sceptical as to his treatment and success in the above painful diseases, to call at his office, 483 Broadway, and see and judge for themselves; and particularly the members of the Faculty.

Office practice exclusively, except in cases of great emergency.

Ladies' Consulting Rooms separate from the Gentlemen's.

Office hours from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. tf.

THE NEW POCKET SYRINGE, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR ITS USE.—The undersigned take pleasure in offering to the public, the Hydropathic Profession, and especially to families, a new and superior INJECTING INSTRUMENT, with an ILLUSTRATED MANUAL, by R. T. TRALL, M.D., giving complete directions for the employment of water injections. The price of THE NEW POCKET SYRINGE is only Three Dollars and a Half, and may be sent by Express to any place desired. All orders containing remittances should be prepaid, and directed to FOWLERS AND WELLS, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau St., New York.

This instrument has been manufactured to order, to meet the wants of Hydropathic physicians and patients. It is more convenient and portable than any apparatus of the kind in use, occupying, with its case, but little more space than a common pocket-book, while its durable material will last a lifetime.

Extra Vaginal Tubes, 25 cents.

The New Instrument may be sent to any place desired by Express.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

CHANG AND ENG,*

THEIR PHRENOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

WITH PORTRAITS.

EIGHTEEN years ago, we examined the heads of these world-renowned twins, and have just reëxamined them. Their heads are "as near alike as two pins." The only perceptible difference is, that one is a little larger than the other. The head of the largest one is a quarter of an inch larger than that of the other, and his individual organs correspondingly fuller; but otherwise, we could not detect the slightest difference. Their characteristics are also so perfectly alike, that many have maintained that they were but one being. We usually find the heads and characters of twins very nearly alike, yet have never before seen any two heads, even of twins, that began to correspond on every single point as perfectly as these do. This complete correspondence, considered in connection with their perfect similarity of character, corroborates, as far as one marked fact can do, the truth of our science.

The shape of their heads is very peculiar. Nothing like it is ever found in the Caucasian head. We have never before seen, even in our women, as high, long, and full a moral lobe, along with as narrow a head at the ears, as those of these twins. Combativeness is well developed, yet of Destructiveness and Secretiveness they have almost none. Their Benevolence is of the very largest order; while Veneration is much larger than we almost ever find it in our own race. Their immense Benevolence and almost nominal Destructiveness corresponds with their national characteristic of being so very tender of the lives of animals; to kill which, they consider a heinous sin; while their very large Veneration corresponds with their nation's extreme devotion to their religion.

Firmness is large, and the lower or Will part of Self-esteem is also large, while the upper part or Dignity is small; and Approbativeness and Cautiousness very large. As large Adhesiveness as theirs we never find in Caucasian men, and rarely as large Parental Love or Inhabitiveness. Judging from this, they must be a most affectionate and domestic people. Amativeness is full, but not over-grown, while Continuity is full. Appetite is large, but Acquisitiveness only moderate; and we suspect they lack this element in character.

Of Hope, they have scarcely the least, and this, as far as we can judge, is a national characteristic. Conscientiousness is also small, and Spirituality almost wanting.

Their intellectual lobes are well developed as a whole, yet while the reflectives are large, the perceptives are deficient, except that Form is quite large. But Individuality, Color, and Weight are the smallest almost we ever find. Mirth and Ideality are also only moderate—other national characteristics. Imitation is very large, and Time very small, while Language is fully developed, but Eventuality rather weak.

Belonging to a different variety or race from us, whose mentality and habits are totally unlike ours, it is to be expected, in case Phrenology is true, that their general cast of head and character would not merely differ fundamentally from our own, but also correspond essentially with the general mental characteristics of that branch of the human family to which they belong. And both these suppositions are attested by their Phrenological developments.

The above account of the size of their organs is modified materially, almost fundamentally, by their temperaments. Their organism, movement and texture, betoken a far less active, intense state of the nervous and cerebral systems, than is generally found in our own race. That is their organic *quality* by no means comes up to the general average of the Caucasian variety.

* Now being exhibited at 537 Broadway.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS.

FOWLERS AND WELLS PUBLISH the following Periodicals. They have an aggregate circulation of One Hundred Thousand Copies.

These Popular and Professional Serials afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public with Pictorial Illustrations all subjects of interest, Physiological, Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. A Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and Improve Mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published Monthly.

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Single Copy, one year, $1 00 | Ten Copies, one year, $7 50
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"A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter, devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear and lively style of its practised editors, and afforded at the 'ridiculously low price' of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up to its present large circulation (30,000 copies!) to a much higher figure."—[New York Tribune.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS. Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice, to Physiology and Anatomy, with Illustrative Engravings, to Dietetics, Exercise, Clothing, Occupations, Amusements, and those Laws which govern Life and Health. Published monthly, in convenient form for binding.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

Single Copy, one year, $1 00 | Ten Copies, one year, $7 00
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